

MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD



2011 ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

Message from the Chairman	6
Summary Statistics for 2012	7

INTRODUCTION

Parole in Massachusetts	9
Parole's History, Mission and Vision	10
Parole Board Organization	12

SECTION ONE: TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

Hearings Overview	14
Release, Rescission and Revocation Hearings	15
Life Sentence Hearings	15
State Release Hearings by Institution	16
State Rescission Hearings by Institution	17
State Revocation Hearings by Institution	18
County Release Hearings by Institution	19
County Rescission Hearings by Institution	20
County Revocation Hearings by Institution	21
State and County Waivers	22
State and County Postponements	22
Figure 1: Percentage of Release Hearings Held, Waived & Postponed in 2011	23

SECTION TWO: OFFICE VOTES

Field and Institutional Office Votes	24
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SECTION THREE: EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Pardons	26
Commutations	26
Executive Clemency Office Votes	26

SECTION FOUR: FIELD SERVICES

Releases to Supervision	27
Commitments Released to Supervision by Location	28
Demographical Breakdown of Commitments Released to Supervision	30



TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Figure 2: Commitments Released to Supervision in 2011 by Type	31
Discharges from Supervision	32
Commitments Discharged from Supervision by Location	33
Demographical Breakdown of Commitments Discharged from Supervision	35
Revocations	36
Supervision Caseload on 12/31/2011	39
Annual Parolee Caseload	43
Graduated Sanctions	43
Substance Abuse Testing by Region	49
Global Positioning System (GPS) and Electronic Monitoring (ELMO)	50

SECTION FIVE: INTERSTATE COMPACT

Interstate Compact Supervision Overview	53
Interstate Compact Closes and Releases	53
Interstate Compact Supervision Investigations	54

SECTION SIX: WARRANTS

Breakdown of Warrants Issued in 2011	56
Warrants Issued by Regional Office Location	57

SECTION SEVEN: WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT

WAU Overview	58
WAU Arrests	58
WAU Extraditions	58
Gun Seizures	59
Partnerships	59

SECTION EIGHT: VICTIM SERVICES

VSU Overview	60
VSU Victim Contacts	60
New Cases by Month	60
Number of Victims Served Each Month	61
Figure 3: Number of Victims Served by Month in 2011	61
Parole Officer Referrals to the VSU	62
Victim Notifications	62
Victim Services at Hearings	63



TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

SECTION NINE: PROGRAMS

Substance Abuse Coordinator (SAC) Initiative Overview	64
SAC Service and Discharge Numbers	64
<u>Figure 4</u> : Primary Substance Abuse Reported, 2011	66
SAC Program Conclusion/Trends for 2011	67

SECTION TEN: TRENDS (2006-2011)

<u>Figure 5</u> : Total Release, Revocation and Rescission Hearings by Year	68
<u>Figure 6</u> : Total State and County Release Hearings Held and Paroles Granted to State and County Inmates	68
<u>Figure 7</u> : Comparison of State and County Paroling Rates for Release Hearings	69
<u>Figure 8</u> : Comparison of Initial and Review Life Sentence Hearing Paroling Rates	69
<u>Figure 9</u> : Commutation Petitions Received and Commutation Hearings Held	70
<u>Figure 10</u> : Pardon Petitions Received and Pardon Hearings Held	70
<u>Figure 11</u> : Total Annual Parole Caseload	71
<u>Figure 12</u> : Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Cases Opened and Cases Closed	71
<u>Figure 13</u> : Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Revocations	72
<u>Figure 14</u> : Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to Supervision in Other States	72
<u>Figure 15</u> : Interstate Compact: Out of State Parolees Released to Massachusetts Supervision	73
<u>Figure 16</u> : Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	73
<u>Figure 17</u> : Warrants Issued by the Parole Board	74
<u>Figure 18</u> : WAU Arrests of Parole Violators	74
<u>Figure 19</u> : WAU Transports of Parole Violators to Higher Custody	75
<u>Figure 20</u> : Victim Access Hearings Held	75
<u>Figure 21</u> : Number of Victims Provided Services by the VSU	76
<u>Figure 22</u> : Number of Clients Served by SAC's	76



PREFACE

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The year 2011 presented unusual and difficult challenges for the Parole Board in the wake of the murder of Woburn Police Officer John Maguire on December 26, 2010. This tragic event affected the agency in ways far too numerous to describe in a statistical report. Five Parole Board Members resigned in January 2011, and I joined the agency as Chairman in February 2011. The Governor nominated four new Board Members in March and, after training, they began conducting hearings in mid-April.

As a consequence of this extraordinary disruption, statistics included in this report document the outcomes of an unusual year. The Parole Board operated for one-quarter of the year with only two Board Members conducting hearings. Predictably, the number of hearings, votes, and releases were significantly affected. The disruption in Parole Board operations also led to a delay in the issuance of this report. Because 2011 was an aberration, we take the additional step of including some important 2012 summary statistics in this report. The 2012 numbers are presented on the next page of the report. Parole rates, parole releases, and life sentence cases for 2012 provide a more meaningful and accurate view of the Parole Board's current work and what can be expected in 2013. The 2012 Annual Report, containing all the yearly statistics, will be issued later this year.

In 2011, the Parole Board conducted a comprehensive evaluation of its practices and established a plan for reform. Over the course of 2011 and 2012, the agency has implemented this reform. The seven current Parole Board Members have specialized expertise and have received extensive training on parole public safety practices, risks of recidivism, criminogenic needs of offenders, and reentry support strategies. Evidence-based practices have been adopted, most notably a risk needs assessment instrument that is used throughout the agency to assist with release decisions and supervision strategies. The risk needs assessment instrument brings well-established, predictive social science evaluations into the parole decision-making process. Every management area has been turned over to forward-thinking, goal-oriented, team-building managers who emphasize policies, training, and effective oversight. The Life Sentence Unit is reorganized under new leadership and has markedly improved practices for compiling all relevant information and documentation for the Board's use in determining which life sentence inmates have earned parole. The Parole Board now has active collaborations with the Department of Correction, Sheriffs, and the Probation Department.

Agency initiatives, both internal and external, are designed to secure public safety by improving decision making, avoiding unnecessary or counter-productive incarceration, and reducing recidivism. The Parole Board is well-positioned to move further towards these goals in 2013, and the entire agency looks forward to executing its critical public safety mission with professionalism, expertise, and commitment.

Josh Wall
Chairman
April 2013



SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR 2012

The following addendum to the 2011 Annual Statistical Report provides summary 2012 data. For a more detailed description of the following figures, refer to corresponding sections in the body of the report.

RELEASE, RESCISSION AND REVOCATION HEARINGS IN 2012

		<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>
Release Hearings					
	<i>State</i>	1713	852	50%	861
	<i>County</i>	4981	2918	59%	2063
Total Release Hearings		6694	3770	56%	2924
Rescission Hearings					
	<i>State</i>	56	33	59%	23
	<i>County</i>	135	77	57%	58
Total Rescission Hearings		191	110	58%	81
Revocation Hearings					
	<i>State</i>	136	61	45%	75
	<i>County</i>	323	92	28%	231
Total Revocation Hearings		459	153	33%	306
Total Release, Rescission and Revocation Hearings		7344	4033	55%	3311

HEARINGS FOR LIFE SENTENCES IN 2012

		<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>
Life Sentence Hearings					
	<i>Initial</i>	26	5	19%	21
	<i>Review</i>	83	10	12%	73
	<i>Revocation</i>	23	7	30%	16
Total Life Sentence Hearings		132	22	17%	110



COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION IN 2012

	<u>Paroled Number</u>	<u>Paroled Percent</u>	<u>Reparole Number</u>	<u>Reparole Percent</u>	<u>Total Release</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
MA Commitments Released to MA Supervision	2268	91%	224	9%	2492	89%
Out of State Commitments Released to MA Supervision	117	97%	4	3%	121	4%
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	47	94%	3	6%	50	2%
MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	37	97%	1	3%	38	1%
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	86	98%	2	2%	88	3%
MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	4	57%	3	43%	7	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility	3	60%	2	40%	5	0%
Total Number of Commitments Released	2562	91%	239	9%	2801	100%



INTRODUCTION

PAROLE IN MASSACHUSETTS

THE MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD HAS AUTHORITY OVER ALL PAROLE RELATED MATTERS.

The Massachusetts Parole Board is the sole decisional authority in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for matters of parole granting and parole revocation. The Board has jurisdiction over all individuals committed to state or county penal institutions for terms of sixty days or more in accordance with Mass. Gen. L. ch. 127, s. 128 (as amended by 1980 Mass. Gen L. ch. 155, s. 1).

PAROLE IS A PROCESS.

In Massachusetts, parole is the procedure whereby certain inmates are released prior to the expiration of their sentence permitting the remainder of their sentence to be served in the community under supervision and subject to specific rules and conditions of behavior.

THE PAROLE BOARD HAS STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTERING THE PAROLE PROCESS.

The main statutory responsibilities of the Massachusetts Parole Board are to determine whether and under what conditions an eligible individual, sentenced to a correctional institution, should be issued a parole permit; to supervise all individuals released under parole conditions; to determine whether or not alleged parole violations warrant revocation of parole permits; and to decide when to terminate sentences for individuals under parole supervision.

PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS

The Massachusetts Parole Board is the official title of both the agency and the seven-member decision-making Parole Board. Each member of the Parole Board is appointed by the Governor to serve staggered five year terms. One of the seven is designated as Chairman and serves as the administrative and executive head of the agency.

The Board Members are responsible for all parole release, rescission and revocation decisions. Additionally, the Board functions as the Advisory Board of Pardons, making recommendations to the Governor on petitions for pardons and commutations. Members are also available to the general public to answer questions and concerns and to gain their input regarding the parole process.



PAROLE'S HISTORY, MISSION AND VISION

HISTORY

The first legislation in the United States authorizing parole was enacted in Massachusetts in 1837. The duties of the first Massachusetts parole officers included assisting released prisoners in finding jobs and providing them with tools, clothing and transportation at state expense. Although in the past 175 years there have been numerous legislative changes affecting parole in Massachusetts, our core mission and objective remain essentially unchanged.

Today, the Massachusetts Parole Board is an agency within the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. Our primary responsibility is to identify parole-eligible offenders, for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purpose, setting appropriate conditions for parole and enhancing public safety through the responsible reintegration of these individuals to the community. The Intensive Parole for Sex Offenders Program supervises and manages sex offenders on parole through the use of a strict set of conditions, including curfews and polygraph examinations. Eight Regional Reentry Centers were opened in 2004 to aid in the reintegration process for parolees and offenders who wrap-up their prison sentences and are released to the streets.

VISION

The Massachusetts Parole Board visualizes itself as an agency whereby:

- Our commitment to the protection of the community and the concerns of victims leads to our being recognized as an integral component of the criminal justice system;
- Our decisions and the process by which we make them will be improved by continued research, evaluation and discussion;
- Public safety is enhanced through a comprehensive reentry program which includes transitional planning, strong communications with all criminal justice agencies to enhance our decision making ability, partnerships targeted to provide state of the art, research proven, risk-reduction programming, graduated supervision levels to accommodate the accountability needs of all parolees under our supervision, and educational/informational briefings to keep the public informed of our initiatives;
- We are committed to enhancing the job performance and professional development of our staff by maximizing communication, access to education, training and technology, and information sharing;
- We respect, support and recognize each individual who works for this agency, and the jobs that they perform;
- As a staff, we strive toward unity of purpose understanding that alone we may have our share of successes, but together, we can accomplish great things, and;
- We shall always endeavor to treat parolees with professionalism, fairness, respect and consistency.



MISSION

The mission of the Parole Board is to make decisions about whether to release an inmate on parole, taking into account input from victims, members of the law enforcement community, District Attorneys, correctional staff, treatment providers and the public. If a decision is made to release an inmate, Parole Board members set conditions of parole intended to safely and effectively guide the offender from the prison environment to the community in such a way that he or she can become a productive, law-abiding citizen. The Board may modify the conditions of parole at any time based on the changing needs of the offender.

The mission of the Parole Board is achieved by:

- Identifying those parole-eligible offenders for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purpose and setting conditions of parole;
- Providing transitional planning, supervision and assistance to the offender, as well as direction to services that promote responsible conduct;
- Enforcing compliance with parole conditions through the timely application of a graduated scale of sanctions including a return to confinement;
- Developing partnerships with federal, state, county and nonprofit organizations in an effort to provide a continuum of risk reduction programming to offenders that reduces recidivism, maximizes resources, eliminates duplication and demonstrates fiscal responsibility;
- Striving to understand the concerns of victims and the general public, and giving full consideration to these concerns when setting policy and making parole decisions, and;
- Giving valuable and timely recommendations to the Governor on matters of executive clemency.



PAROLE BOARD ORGANIZATION

TRANSITIONAL SERVICES UNIT

The Transitional Services Unit is responsible for preparing all state, county & life sentence release, revocation and rescission cases to be heard by the Massachusetts Parole Board or one of the agency's hearing examiners. Transitional Services staff calculate parole eligibility dates and track all parole-eligible inmates.

Transitional parole officers and their support staff work at all of the major state and county correctional facilities in Massachusetts and compile the necessary data for Board Members or hearing examiners to make an informed, balanced judgment. Along with compiling this data, staff prepare inmates for release by organizing home and work plans, identifying special needs and referring individuals to specialized programs.

FIELD SERVICES UNIT

The Field Services Unit comprises eight regional parole offices and is responsible for monitoring and supervising all offenders who have been released on parole by the Massachusetts Parole Board.

Parole officers are responsible for assuring that parolees remain in compliance with the conditions of parole and with any special conditions imposed by the Parole Board. These conditions are designed to structure the parolee's return to the community and to assure the protection of the public. Conditions of parole include maintaining employment and avoiding contact with people known to have criminal records. Special conditions may include mandatory residential or outpatient drug, alcohol, and/or mental health treatment, or avoiding the victim's neighborhood.

WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT

The Warrant Unit assists the regional parole offices in locating and apprehending parolees who have violated their parole conditions and absconded from supervision. The Unit also arranges for the apprehension of parolees who have fled the Commonwealth, monitors the Law Enforcement Agencies Processing System (LEAPS) and Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) for criminal activity among parole violators, and enters, modifies, and removes warrants for temporary custody from the system.

LEGAL UNIT & RESEARCH

Legal represents the agency in all parole related litigation in the state's trial courts, represents the agency in employment matters, develops agency regulations and policies, and monitors and drafts parole related legislation.

Research monitors and evaluates agency grant programs, works with outside researchers and collects, analyzes and publishes agency research.



INTERSTATE COMPACT

Interstate Compact coordinates the interstate transfer of parolees entering or leaving the state and oversees an active caseload of Massachusetts parolees residing out of state under the Interstate Compact. The Interstate Compact also supervises all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deportation warrants.

VICTIM SERVICES UNIT

The Massachusetts Parole Board formed a Victim Services Unit in 1987 to provide crime victims with information pertaining to an offender's post-conviction status. The Victim Services Unit assists victims in the process of obtaining CORI (Criminal Offender Record Information) certification and enabling the victim and/or family members to receive information regarding an offender's status.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY UNIT

The power to grant executive clemency, pardons and commutations, is held in Massachusetts by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Massachusetts Governor's Council. Acting as the Advisory Board of Pardons, the Massachusetts Parole Board reviews all petitions for executive clemency submitted to the Governor for consideration and submits a recommendation about each case.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES UNIT

The Unit is comprised of staff performing the day to day operations of human resources and fiscal activities to agency employees. Additionally, the Unit is responsible for documenting and reconciling supervision fees that are collected from parolees who are actively supervised by the Parole Board.



SECTION ONE: TRANSITIONAL SERVICES

I. HEARINGS OVERVIEW

RELEASE HEARINGS

In 2011, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted 6,717 institutional release hearings for state and county inmates. As a result of these hearings, 3,183 inmates were either granted parole to be placed under the supervision of field parole officers in the eight parole regions across the Commonwealth or to be paroled to custody, that is, paroled administratively to serve another state or federal sentence or to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody for deportation. This produced a paroling rate¹ of 47% during the year. The 2012 paroling rate for release hearings was 56%.

RESCISSION HEARINGS

Rescission hearings are held when an inmate's behavior during the period from release hearing to release date warrants Parole Board review. At these hearings the inmate's parole release date is either withdrawn, postponed or reactivated depending on the Board's review of that behavior.

During 2011 the Parole Board held 173 rescission hearings for state and county inmates. This resulted in an average of 14 rescission hearings per month. The paroling rate, after a rescission hearing was conducted in 2011, was 48%. The 2012 paroling rate for rescission hearings was 58%.

REVOCATION HEARINGS

Revocation is the process by which a parolee's permit to be at liberty may be permanently or temporarily taken away as a result of violating one or more of the conditions of parole.

In 2011, the Parole Board held 487 revocation hearings for state and county inmates. This resulted in an average of 41 revocation hearings per month. As a result of these hearings 136 violators were granted a new release date, producing an annual reparing rate of 28% after revocation. The 2012 reparing rate for revocation hearings was 33%.

¹ The paroling rate is the percentage of hearings which result in a vote to parole, reserve or parole to custody.



RELEASE, RESCISSION AND REVOCATION HEARINGS

		<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Release Hearings	<i>State</i>	1539	618	40%	914	7
	<i>County</i>	5178	2565	50%	2564	49
Total Release Hearings		6717	3183	47%	3478	56
Rescission Hearings	<i>State</i>	61	28	46%	32	1
	<i>County</i>	112	55	49%	56	1
Total Rescission Hearings		173	83	48%	88	2
Revocation Hearings	<i>State</i>	178	53	30%	120	5
	<i>County</i>	309	83	27%	222	4
Total Revocation Hearings		487	136	28%	342	9
Total Release, Rescission and Revocation Hearings		7377	3402	46%	3908	67

HEARINGS FOR LIFE SENTENCES

There are three types of parole hearings for life sentence inmates. Adult inmates sentenced to serve life in prison (with parole eligibility) become eligible for parole after serving 15 years of the life sentence, and the initial hearing takes place at that time. If the Parole Board denies parole after the initial hearing, the inmate will be provided with a subsequent review hearing at five years, or earlier at the discretion of the Parole Board.

The hearing takes place before all seven members of the Parole Board and is open to the public. When a parolee on a life sentence is revoked and returned to custody on a parole violation, the Parole Board conducts a hearing to determine whether the inmate merits re-parole. In 2011, parole on a life sentence required a simple majority vote for all three types of hearings (i.e., initial, review, or after revocation). Beginning with 2011 hearings, decisions on life sentence cases are available online.

		<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>
Life Sentence Hearings	<i>Initial</i>	28	4	14%	24	0
	<i>Review</i>	57	1	2%	56	0
	<i>Revocation</i>	23	7	30%	16	0
Total Life Sentence Hearings		108	12	11%	96	0



STATE RELEASE HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Bay State Correctional Center</i>	33	16	17	0	48%
<i>Bridgewater State Hospital</i>	11	1	10	0	9%
<i>Bridgewater Treatment Center</i>	85	2	83	0	2%
<i>Concord</i>	124	50	72	2	40%
<i>Framingham</i>	253	149	104	0	59%
<i>Lemuel Shattuck Hospital</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Gardner</i>	105	32	71	2	30%
<i>Northeastern Correctional Center</i>	66	35	31	0	53%
<i>Norfolk</i>	105	26	79	0	25%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	82	23	59	0	28%
<i>Old Colony (Minimum)</i>	24	12	12	0	50%
<i>Boston Pre-Release</i>	115	53	62	0	46%
<i>Plymouth</i>	29	18	11	0	62%
<i>Pondville</i>	52	26	26	0	50%
<i>South Middlesex Pre-Release</i>	92	61	30	1	66%
<i>Shirley</i>	176	71	103	2	40%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	118	25	93	0	21%
<i>Cedar Junction</i>	40	7	33	0	18%
<i>Walpole Out of State Cases</i>	8	0	8	0	0%
<i>MA Alcohol/Substance Abuse Center</i>	20	11	9	0	55%
Total	1539	618	914	7	40%



STATE *RESCISSIO*N HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Concord</i>	2	1	0	1	50%
<i>Framingham</i>	17	4	13	0	24%
<i>Gardner</i>	2	1	1	0	50%
<i>Northeastern Correctional Center</i>	1	1	0	0	100%
<i>Norfolk</i>	6	1	5	0	17%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	7	4	3	0	57%
<i>Old Colony (Minimum)</i>	2	1	1	0	50%
<i>Boston Pre-Release</i>	1	1	0	0	100%
<i>Pondville (Minimum)</i>	5	2	3	0	40%
<i>South Middlesex Pre-Release</i>	6	3	3	0	50%
<i>Shirley</i>	9	8	1	0	89%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Cedar Junction</i>	2	1	1	0	50%
Total	61	28	32	1	46%



STATE *REVOCATION* HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Bay State Correctional Center</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Concord</i>	6	0	6	0	0%
<i>Framingham</i>	16	8	8	0	50%
<i>Gardner</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Norfolk</i>	3	0	2	1	0%
<i>Old Colony (Medium)</i>	3	1	2	0	33%
<i>Boston Pre-Release</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>South Middlesex Pre-Release</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Shirley</i>	6	0	6	0	0%
<i>Souza Baranowski</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Cedar Junction</i>	136	44	88	4	32%
Total	178	53	120	5	30%



COUNTY *RELEASE* HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Barnstable</i>	184	91	90	3	49%
<i>Billerica</i>	492	232	257	3	47%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	483	263	217	3	54%
<i>Dedham</i>	301	208	91	2	69%
<i>Edgartown</i>	13	10	3	0	77%
<i>Greenfield</i>	70	29	40	1	41%
<i>Lawrence</i>	398	200	197	1	50%
<i>Ludlow</i>	280	77	201	2	28%
<i>Middleton</i>	334	99	234	1	30%
<i>Northampton</i>	86	40	45	1	47%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	150	81	68	1	54%
<i>Pittsfield</i>	156	59	95	2	38%
<i>Plymouth</i>	460	261	194	5	57%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	285	154	127	4	54%
<i>Suffolk</i>	817	452	350	15	55%
<i>Women in Transition</i>	52	30	22	0	58%
<i>Worcester</i>	555	241	311	3	43%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	62	38	22	2	61%
Total	5178	2565	2564	49	50%



COUNTY *RESCISSIO*N HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Barnstable</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Billerica</i>	8	4	4	0	50%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	7	2	5	0	29%
<i>Dedham</i>	5	3	2	0	60%
<i>Edgartown</i>	2	0	2	0	0%
<i>Greenfield</i>	1	0	1	0	0%
<i>Lawrence</i>	12	8	4	0	67%
<i>Ludlow</i>	18	4	14	0	22%
<i>Middleton</i>	15	8	6	1	53%
<i>Northampton</i>	3	1	2	0	33%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	2	2	0	0	100%
<i>Plymouth</i>	6	2	4	0	33%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	11	8	3	0	73%
<i>Suffolk</i>	10	5	5	0	50%
<i>Women in Transition</i>	4	3	1	0	75%
<i>Worcester</i>	6	4	2	0	67%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	1	1	0	0	100%
Total	112	55	56	1	49%



COUNTY *REVOCATION* HEARINGS: BY INSTITUTION

Institution	<u>Hearings Held</u>	<u>Granted Parole Date</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Other Decisions</u>	<u>Paroling Rate</u>
<i>Barnstable</i>	4	2	2	0	50%
<i>Billerica</i>	40	11	29	0	28%
<i>Dartmouth</i>	27	10	17	0	37%
<i>Dedham</i>	30	12	18	0	40%
<i>Greenfield</i>	6	2	4	0	33%
<i>Lawrence</i>	12	1	11	0	8%
<i>Ludlow</i>	13	2	11	0	15%
<i>Middleton</i>	27	1	26	0	4%
<i>Northampton</i>	5	1	4	0	20%
<i>Ludlow Pre-Release</i>	4	1	3	0	25%
<i>Pittsfield</i>	11	7	4	0	64%
<i>Plymouth</i>	33	9	23	1	27%
<i>Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center</i>	4	1	3	0	25%
<i>Suffolk</i>	48	13	33	2	27%
<i>Worcester</i>	41	10	30	1	24%
<i>Chicopee Correctional Center</i>	4	0	4	0	0%
Total	309	83	222	4	27%



II. STATE AND COUNTY WAIVERS

		<u>Waived (Own Request Prior to Hearing)</u>	<u>Waived (at Hearing)</u>	<u>Total Waivers</u>
State	Release Hearing	524	14	538
	Rescission Hearing	23	0	23
	Revocation Hearing	119	0	119
	State Total	666	14	680
County	Release Hearing	2028	75	2103
	Rescission Hearing	76	0	76
	Revocation Hearing	206	0	206
	County Total	2310	75	2385
Total State and County Waivers		2976	89	3065

In 2011, 2,641 or 21% of eligible state and county inmates waived their right to a release hearing.

County inmates accounted for 80% of the release hearings waived in 2011, while state inmates made up the remaining 20%.

III. STATE AND COUNTY POSTPONEMENTS

		<u>Postponed by Own Request</u>	<u>Postponed by Board</u>	<u>Total Postponements</u>
State	Release Hearing	343	72	415
	Rescission Hearing	3	1	4
	Revocation Hearing	64	8	72
	State Total	410	81	491
County	Release Hearing	2405	202	2607
	Rescission Hearing	13	7	20
	Revocation Hearing	60	13	73
	County Total	2478	222	2700
Total State and County Postponements		2888	303	3191

In 2011, 3,022 or 25% of eligible state and county inmates postponed their right to a release hearing.

County inmates accounted for 86% of the release hearings postponed in 2011, while state inmates made up the remaining 14%.



91% of the release hearings postponed in 2011, were postponed by the inmate; the other 9% of release hearings postponed were postponed by the Board.

The pie chart below highlights the overall percentages of release hearings held, waived and postponed in 2011.

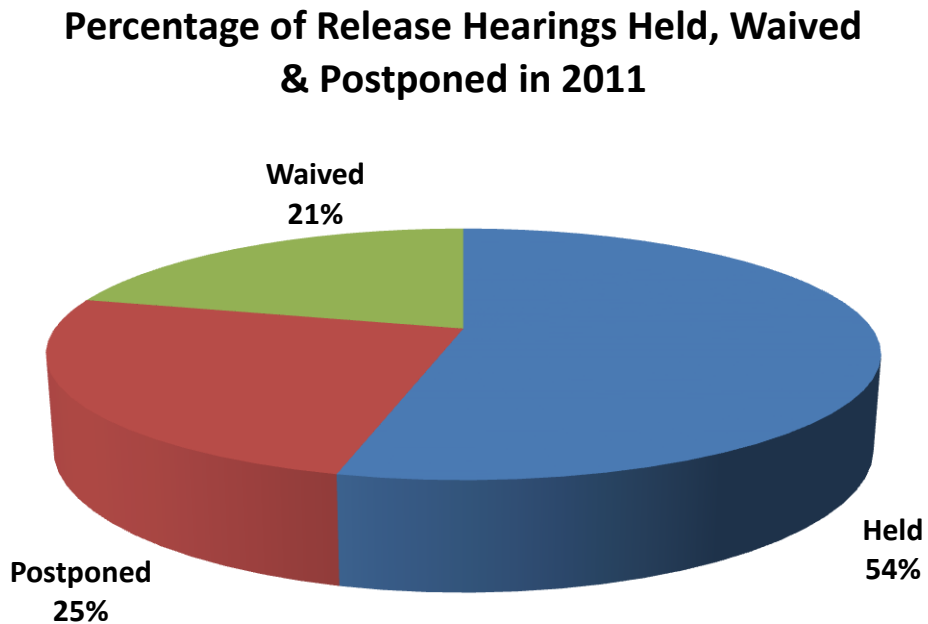


Figure 1



SECTION TWO: OFFICE VOTES

In addition to the institutional hearings the Parole Board conducts each year they also vote on thousands of other parole related matters at the agency's Central Office. About half of these votes are to finalize recommendations made by Hearing Examiners regarding release hearings for inmates serving county sentences. The remaining office votes involve deciding matters such as those listed below.

Each type of Office Vote is highlighted in black. Each pertaining Office Vote disposition is highlighted in blue.

I. FIELD AND INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE VOTES

Termination Request	<u>1</u>
	<i>Other</i> 1
Reconsideration Request	<u>335</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i> 65
	<i>Request Denied</i> 270
Withdraw Warrant Request	<u>26</u>
	<i>Other</i> 26
Request to Resolve Action Pending	<u>47</u>
	<i>Reserve</i> 5
	<i>Conditional Reserve</i> 1
	<i>Deny</i> 33
	<i>Other</i> 8
Change of Vote Request	<u>573</u>
	<i>Reserve</i> 13
	<i>Deny</i> 2
	<i>Action Pending</i> 8
	<i>Change of Condition</i> 550
Appeal Request	<u>221</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i> 7
	<i>Request Denied</i> 213
	<i>Other</i> 1
Request for Out of State/Country Travel	<u>143</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i> 141
	<i>Request Denied</i> 2
Request for Board to Note Info. Memo	<u>17</u>
	<i>Other</i> 17
Request for Provisional Rescission	<u>385</u>
	<i>No Provisional Rescission</i> 32
	<i>Provisional Rescission</i> 353
Request for Provisional Revocation	<u>1278</u>
	<i>No Action</i> 5
	<i>Await Action of Court</i> 1
	<i>Final Warning</i> 31
	<i>Continue Final Warning Status</i> 1
	<i>Warning</i> 11
	<i>Withdraw WTC, Resume Supervision</i> 2
	<i>Provisional Revocation</i> 839



Request for Provisional Revocation (cont.)	<i>Authorize Second Detainer</i>	15
	<i>Warning, Change Conditions</i>	2
	<i>Issue Warrant for Detainer Purposes</i>	3
	<i>Issue Compact Warrant (60 Days)</i>	97
	<i>Provisional Revocation, Waived at Hearing</i>	52
	<i>Provisional Revocation, Waived Prior to Hearing</i>	219
Request for Board to Extend Appeal		<u>3</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	2
	<i>Request Denied</i>	1
Request to Attend Hearing		<u>29</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	12
	<i>Request Denied</i>	17
Request to Restore Dead Time		<u>1</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	0
	<i>Request Denied</i>	1
Request to Postpone VAH		<u>13</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	13
	<i>Request Denied</i>	0
Mandatory Minimum Hearing Eligibility Request		<u>113</u>
	<i>Request Approved</i>	96
	<i>Request Denied</i>	17
Total Field and Institutional Office Votes		<u>3185</u>



SECTION THREE: EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

The Parole Board has the statutory capacity of serving as the Advisory Board of Pardons. In this role, the Board receives pardon and commutation petitions and makes non-binding recommendations to the Governor and Governor's Council regarding these petitions. The Governor holds the power to act on these two types of executive clemency with the advice and consent of the Governor's Council.

I. PARDONS

A pardon is the forgiveness of a crime and the cancellation of the relevant penalty. A pardon may be considered if no other adequate administrative or legal remedy is available to remove barriers that are often associated with criminal records or sentences. In 2011, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 39 pardon petitions and held 0 pardon hearings.

II. COMMUTATIONS

Commutation is the lessening of a penalty without forgiveness for the crime; the beneficiary of a pardon is still considered guilty of the offense. Commutation of a sentence may be considered to enable an inmate to appear before the Parole Board for release consideration at a time earlier than permitted by the court imposed sentence. In 2011, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 26 commutation petitions and held 0 commutation hearings.

III. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY OFFICE VOTES

Commutation Request		<u>25</u>
	<i>Request Denied</i>	17
	<i>Closed Administratively</i>	8
Pardon Request		<u>40</u>
	<i>Request Denied</i>	17
	<i>Closed Administratively</i>	23
Total Executive Clemency Office Votes		<u>65</u>



SECTION FOUR: FIELD SERVICES

I. RELEASES TO SUPERVISION

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION

	<u><i>Paroled Number</i></u>	<u><i>Paroled Percent</i></u>	<u><i>Reparole Number</i></u>	<u><i>Reparole Percent</i></u>	<u><i>Total Release</i></u>	<u><i>Release Percent</i></u>
MA Commitments Released to MA Supervision	1965	92%	170	8%	2135	89%
Out of State Commitments Released to MA Supervision	100	89%	12	11%	112	5%
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	38	95%	2	5%	40	2%
MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	27	100%	0	0%	27	1%
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	75	99%	1	1%	76	3%
MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility	7	70%	3	30%	10	0%
MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility	1	33%	2	67%	3	0%
Total Number of Commitments Released	2213	92%	190	8%	2403	100%



COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY LOCATION

	<u>Paroled Number</u>	<u>Paroled Percent</u>	<u>Reparole Number</u>	<u>Reparole Percent</u>	<u>Total Release</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	287	88%	40	12%	327	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	9	100%	0	0%	9	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	296	88%	40	12%	336	14%
Region 2 Mattapan						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	171	93%	12	7%	183	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	7	78%	2	22%	9	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	178	93%	14	7%	192	8%
Region 4 Worcester						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	197	92%	18	8%	215	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	13	100%	0	0%	13	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	210	92%	18	8%	228	9%
Region 5 Springfield						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	319	90%	34	10%	353	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	22	92%	2	8%	24	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	341	90%	36	10%	377	16%
Region 6 Lawrence						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	290	94%	18	6%	308	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	22	81%	5	19%	27	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	312	93%	23	7%	335	14%
Region 7 Brockton						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	280	91%	29	9%	309	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	6	100%	0	0%	6	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	286	91%	29	9%	315	13%



	<u>Paroled Number</u>	<u>Paroled Percent</u>	<u>Reparole Number</u>	<u>Reparole Percent</u>	<u>Total Release</u>	<u>Release Percent</u>
Region 8 New Bedford (cont.)						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	285	96%	13	4%	298	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	12	80%	3	20%	15	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	297	95%	16	5%	313	13%
Region 9 Framingham						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	136	96%	6	4%	142	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	9	100%	0	0%	9	
Total for Region 9 Framingham	145	96%	6	4%	151	6%
Warrant and Apprehension Unit						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	
<i>Out of State Commitments Released to MA</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total for Warrant and Apprehension Unit	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Interstate Compact						
<i>MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision</i>	38	95%	2	5%	40	
<i>MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant</i>	27	100%	0	0%	27	
<i>MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody</i>	75	99%	1	1%	76	
<i>MA Commitments Violated Released from Out of State</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	
<i>MA Commitments Released to Deported Custody</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Total for Interstate Compact	140	98%	3	2%	143	6%
MA Correctional Facility						
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA State Correctional Facility</i>	7	70%	3	30%	10	
<i>MA Commitments Released to MA County Correctional Facility</i>	1	33%	2	67%	3	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	8	62%	5	38%	13	1%
Total for all Locations	2213	92%	190	8%	2403	100%



COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *GENDER*

	<u><i>Release Number</i></u>	<u><i>Release Percent</i></u>
Male	2129	89%
Female	274	11%
Total	2403	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *RACE/ETHNICITY*

	<u><i>Release Number</i></u>	<u><i>Release Percent</i></u>
White	1425	59%
Hispanic	444	18%
Black	470	20%
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	0%
Unknown	46	2%
Total	2403	100%

COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *AGE GROUP*

	<u><i>Release Number</i></u>	<u><i>Release Percent</i></u>
20 and Under	103	4%
21 to 25	531	22%
26 to 30	482	20%
31 to 35	401	17%
36 to 40	274	11%
41 to 50	427	18%
51 and Older	185	8%
Total	2403	100%



COMMITMENTS RELEASED TO SUPERVISION BY *COMMITMENT TYPE*

	<i><u>Release Number</u></i>	<i><u>Release Percent</u></i>
State	395	16%
Reformatory	0	0%
County	1842	77%
Out of State	112	5%
Lifetime Community Parole	39	2%
Other	15	0%
Total	2403	100%

**Commitments Released to Supervision in
2011 by Type**

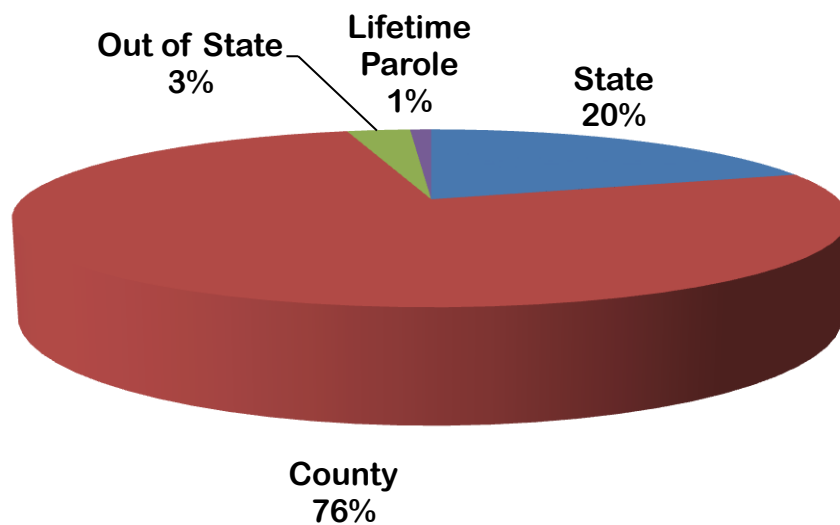


Figure 2



II. DISCHARGES FROM SUPERVISION

FIVE-YEAR TREND OF COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Discharges</u>
2007	4281
2008	3768
2009	3587
2010	3473
2011	2481

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
MA Commitments Discharged from MA Supervision	1874	76%
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA Supervision	132	5%
MA Commitments Discharged from Out of State	74	3%
MA Commitments Violated Discharged from Out of State	0	0%
MA Commitments Discharged from Out of State Warrant Custody	17	1%
MA Commitments Discharged from ICE Custody	47	2%
MA Commitments Discharged from Deported Custody	61	2%
MA Commitments Discharged from MA State Correctional Facility	37	1%
MA Commitments Discharged from MA County Correctional Facility	239	10%
Total Number of Commitments Discharged	2481	100%



COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY LOCATION

	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	219	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	13	
Total for Region 1 Quincy	232	9%
Region 2 Mattapan		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	181	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	9	
Total for Region 2 Mattapan	190	8%
Region 4 Worcester		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	210	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	11	
Total for Region 4 Worcester	221	9%
Region 5 Springfield		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	338	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	22	
Total for Region 5 Springfield	360	14%
Region 6 Lawrence		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	317	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	36	
Total for Region 6 Lawrence	353	14%
Region 7 Brockton		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	258	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	10	
Total for Region 7 Brockton	268	11%
Region 8 New Bedford		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	245	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	19	
Total for Region 8 New Bedford	264	11%
Region 9 Framingham		
MA Commitments Discharged from MA	106	
Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA	12	



Region 9 Framingham (cont.)	<u>Discharge Number</u>	<u>Discharge Percent</u>
Total for Region 9 Framingham	118	5%
Warrant and Apprehension Unit		
<i>MA Commitments Discharged from MA</i>	0	
<i>Out of State Commitments Discharged from MA</i>	0	
Total for Warrant and Apprehension Unit	0	0%
Interstate Compact		
<i>MA Commitments Discharged from Out of State Compact Supervision</i>	74	
<i>MA Commitments Discharged from a Federal or Another State's Warrant</i>	17	
<i>MA Commitments Discharged from ICE Custody</i>	47	
<i>MA Commitments Violated Discharged from Out of State</i>	0	
<i>MA Commitments Discharged from Deported Custody</i>	61	
Total for Interstate Compact	199	8%
MA Correctional Facility		
<i>MA Commitments Discharged from MA State Correctional Facility</i>	37	
<i>MA Commitments Discharged from MA County Correctional Facility</i>	239	
Total for MA Correctional Facility	276	11%
Total for all Locations	2481	100%



COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *GENDER*

	<u><i>Discharge Number</i></u>	<u><i>Discharge Percent</i></u>
Male	2187	88%
Female	294	12%
Total	2481	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *RACE/ETHNICITY*

	<u><i>Discharge Number</i></u>	<u><i>Discharge Percent</i></u>
White	1444	58%
Hispanic	480	20%
Black	479	19%
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	0%
Unknown	48	2%
Total	2481	100%

COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *AGE GROUP*

	<u><i>Discharge Number</i></u>	<u><i>Discharge Percent</i></u>
20 and Under	77	3%
21 to 25	469	19%
26 to 30	521	21%
31 to 35	418	17%
36 to 40	327	13%
41 to 50	455	18%
51 and Older	214	9%
Total	2481	100%



COMMITMENTS DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION BY *COMMITMENT TYPE*

	<u><i>Discharge Number</i></u>	<u><i>Discharge Percent</i></u>
State	476	19%
Reformatory	11	1%
County	1848	75%
Out of State	134	5%
Lifetime Parole	7	0%
Other	5	0%
Total	2481	100%

III. REVOCATIONS

In 2011, there were a total of [831](#) parole revocations. A revocation happens when a parolee violates a condition of their parole and therefore is returned to custody. Presented below is a breakdown of all 2011 revocations by commitment type, gender, race/ethnicity, age group and also by revocation reason and revocation violation (*there can be multiple violations per revocation*).

REVOCATIONS BY COMMITMENT TYPE

- [63%](#) of all revocations in 2011 were by county offenders.

	<u><i>Revocation Number</i></u>	<u><i>Revocation Percent</i></u>
State	276	33%
Reformatory	5	1%
County	522	63%
Lifetime Parole	28	3%
Other	0	0%
Total	831	100%



REVOCATIONS BY GENDER

- Males accounted for [91%](#) of all revocations in 2011.

	<u>Revocation Number</u>	<u>Revocation Percent</u>
Male	754	91%
Female	77	9%
Total	831	100%

REVOCATIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- [52%](#) of all revocations in 2011 were by parolees of White ethnicity, followed by [25%](#) Black ethnicity and [21%](#) Hispanic ethnicity.

	<u>Revocation Number</u>	<u>Revocation Percent</u>
White	428	52%
Hispanic	177	21%
Black	210	25%
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	0%
Unknown	10	1%
Total	831	100%

REVOCATIONS BY AGE GROUP

	<u>Revocation Number</u>	<u>Revocation Percent</u>
20 and Under	16	2%
21 to 25	168	20%
26 to 30	140	17%
31 to 35	166	20%
36 to 40	108	13%
41 to 50	163	20%



<i>Revocations by Age Group (cont.)</i>	<i><u>Revocation Number</u></i>	<i><u>Revocation Percent</u></i>
51 and Older	70	8%
Total	831	100%

REVOCATIONS BY *PAROLE VIOLATION REASON*

- [75%](#) of parolees revoked because of a non-arrest of their parole supervision.

	<i><u>Revocation Number</u></i>	<i><u>Revocation Percent</u></i>
New Arrest	45	5%
Non-Arrest	622	75%
Both (New Arrest and Non-Arrest)	156	19%
Not Defined	8	1%
Total	831	100%

REVOCATION VIOLATION(S)

- Parolees were most likely to violate a special condition of their parole status ([36%](#)) and be violated for irresponsible conduct ([31%](#).)

	<i><u>Violation Number</u></i>	<i><u>Violation Percent</u></i>
Rule 1: Irresponsible conduct	781	31%
Rule 1: New arrest	201	8%
Rule 1: Violation of law	35	1%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer within 24 hours of new arrest	12	0%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer of change of home or work	122	5%
Rule 2: Whereabouts unknown	182	7%
Rule 3: Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	66	3%
Rule 4: Association with persons with criminal record/known to be in violation of the law	117	5%
Rule 5: Leaving the state in excess of 24 hours without parole officer		



Revocation Violation(s) (cont.)	<u>Violation Number</u>	<u>Violation Percent</u>
Rule 5 (cont.): permission	6	0%
Rule 6: Failure to pay supervision fee	108	4%
Rule 7: Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	0	0%
Rule 8: Special conditions	922	36%
Total	2552	100%
(Note: Rules 1 and 2 carry three violations each.)		

IV. SUPERVISION CASELOAD ON 12/31/2011

At the end of 2011, there were 2,303 commitments under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. Of these cases:

- 1,744 were being supervised in either one of parole's eight regional offices or Warrant and Apprehension Unit,
- 220 were Interstate Compact cases,
- 339 were incarcerated at either a state or county correctional facility (either awaiting the scheduling of, or result of, a final revocation hearing); and
- 514 (22%) of these cases had warrants for permanent custody issued against them. Of these 514 warrants, 394 (77%) were *in custody* and 120 (23%) were *whereabouts unknown*.

The following tables will examine in depth the characteristics that made up parole's year end supervision population to include breakdowns by location, gender, race/ethnicity, age, commitment type and employment status.

Also presented in this section will be the year end averages for parole officer caseload (by regional office), as well as parole's overall annual caseload information.

LOCATION

The Lawrence regional office with 311 parolees and the Springfield office with 259 were supervising the largest caseloads on 12/31/2011. The number of parolees in each region/location at year end is depicted below.



	<u>Parolee Count</u>	<u>Parolee Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy	225	10%
Region 2 Mattapan	189	8%
Region 4 Worcester	199	9%
Region 5 Springfield	259	11%
Region 6 Lawrence	311	14%
Region 7 Brockton	173	7%
Region 8 New Bedford	180	8%
Region 9 Framingham	113	5%
Warrant and Apprehension Unit	95	4%
Interstate Compact: Out of State	89	4%
Interstate Compact: Out of State Warrant Custody	16	1%
Interstate Compact: ICE Custody	35	1%
Interstate Compact: MA Violators	0	0%
Interstate Compact: Deported Custody	80	3%
State Correctional Facilities (<i>parolees in revocation process</i>)	227	10%
County Correctional Facilities (<i>parolees in revocation process</i>)	112	5%
Total	2303	100%

GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY

The following table shows that at the end of 2011, males accounted for 94% of the parolee population, while females made up the other 6%. With respect to race/ethnicity, 52% of parolees were White, 24% were Black and 21% were Hispanic.

	<u>Parolee Count</u>	<u>Parolee Percent</u>
<u>Gender</u>		
<i>Male</i>	2166	94%
<i>Female</i>	137	6%
Total	2303	100%



	<u>Parolee Count</u>	<u>Parolee Percent</u>
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>		
<i>White</i>	1190	52%
<i>Hispanic</i>	488	21%
<i>Black</i>	557	24%
<i>American Indian or Alaskan Native</i>	4	0%
<i>Asian or Pacific Islander</i>	28	1%
<i>Unknown</i>	36	2%
Total	2303	100%

AGE GROUP

At the end of 2011, 26% of parolees were 51 and older and 22% were between the ages of 41 to 50. The table below will examine all parolee age categories.

	<u>Parolee Count</u>	<u>Parolee Percent</u>
20 and Under	18	1%
21 to 25	241	10%
26 to 30	325	14%
31 to 35	339	15%
36 to 40	272	12%
41 to 50	506	22%
51 and Older	602	26%
Total	2303	100%

COMMITMENT TYPE

The following table provides a breakdown of the commitment type parolees were serving on the last day of 2011.



	<u>Parolee Count</u>	<u>Parolee Percent</u>
State	1083	47%
Reformatory (<i>Concord Sentences</i>)	48	2%
County	864	38%
Out of State	263	11%
Lifetime Parole	45	2%
Total	2303	100%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment status of the parolee population at the end of 2011 appears below.

	<u>Parolee Count</u>	<u>Parolee Percent</u>
Full Time	713	31%
Part time	154	7%
School/Training	58	2%
Not in Workforce	597	26%
Unemployed	274	12%
No Work Plan Entered	507	22%
Total	2303	100%

PAROLE OFFICER CASELOADS

The average parole officer (PO) caseload at the end of 2011 was 35. This figure was based on the total parolee caseload of 1,649 being supervised on the last day of 2011 by forty-seven parole officers from the Parole Board's eight regional offices. Parolees being supervised in the Warrant and Apprehension Unit, Interstate Compact and State and County Correctional Facilities were not used to compute this average since these are special population programs designed to have reduced caseloads.

	<u>Total Office Caseload</u>	<u>Number of PO's</u>	<u>Average PO Caseload</u>
Region 1 Quincy	225	7	32
Region 2 Mattapan	189	6	32
Region 4 Worcester	199	6	33



Parole Officer Caseloads (cont.)	<u>Total Office Caseload</u>	<u>Number of PO's</u>	<u>Average PO Caseload</u>
Region 5 Springfield	259	6	43
Region 6 Lawrence	311	8	39
Region 7 Brockton	173	5	35
Region 8 New Bedford	180	6	30
Region 9 Framingham	113	3	38
Total	1649	47	35

V. ANNUAL PAROLEE CASELOAD

The total annual parolee caseload is the number of parolees who were on community supervision for all or some part of the year. This figure is derived by taking the Parole Board's caseload on 12/31/2010 and adding it to the total number of parolees released in 2011. The agency's total annual caseload for 2011 was 5,663.

Parole Board Caseload on 12/31/2010	3,260
Total Number of Parolees Released in 2011	2,403
Total Annual Parolee Caseload for 2011	5,663

VI. GRADUATED SANCTIONS

GRADUATED SANCTIONS OVERVIEW

In 2004, the Massachusetts Parole Board applied for a Byrne grant to fund an outside criminal justice consultant to address the critical issue of parole violations. The Crime and Justice Institute was awarded a contract in the fall of 2004 to assist the Parole Board in developing and implementing a Graduated Sanctions policy. After spending two years developing and piloting a draft policy, the agency effectuated a Graduated Sanctions policy on November 1, 2006.

The Graduated Sanctions policy matches the parolee's action with the appropriate treatment, intervention and/or sanction based upon the parolee's risk level assessed at the time of his or her release on parole. As an example, if a low to medium risk offender has failed to attend substance abuse classes, yet continues to be employed and maintain a healthy lifestyle, then perhaps this should result in a warning ticket, a meeting with a parole officer or an intervention by a substance abuse counselor at one of the Regional Reentry Centers. Between 75% and 80% of offenders have an alcohol or drug dependency.



If an offender is willing to work with his or her parole officer, then the Parole Board will work toward his or her success. Success is not achieved by the knee-jerk reaction of returning an offender back to custody. However, different circumstances render different results. If an offender intentionally and willfully evades his or her parole officer, fails to participate in appropriate counseling and has been deemed high risk, then a positive screen for drugs may result in a return to custody. In this instance, concern for public welfare mandates that the community not be exposed to any unnecessary risks posed by an offender who is either not willing or unable to live a crime free lifestyle.

The Parole Board developed Graduated Sanctions as a method of case management. The use of these guidelines is intended to provide consistency, transparency, fairness and efficiency throughout the parole violation process. The installation of graduated sanctions as a case management method denotes a controlled delegation of authority by the Parole Board to its Field Services officers.

GRADUATED SANCTIONS STATISTICS

- In 2011, there were a total of 1,845 Graduated Sanctions issued, of which 484 (26%) were drug related.
- The risk distribution of these Graduated Sanctions were:
 - Low: 340 (18%)
 - Medium: 1,016 (55%)
 - High: 489 (27%)

RISK DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATED SANCTIONS BY FIELD OFFICE

	<u>Low Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>High Risk</u>
Region 1 Quincy	30	118	91
Region 2 Mattapan	21	72	25
Region 4 Worcester	53	86	56
Region 5 Springfield	101	210	71
Region 6 Lawrence	26	95	25
Region 7 Brockton	21	100	72
Region 8 New Bedford	65	260	120
Region 9 Framingham	23	75	29
Total	340	1016	489



DRUG RELATED SANCTIONS BY DRUG TYPE

	<u>Sanction Number</u>	<u>Sanction Percent</u>
Cocaine	138	28%
Opiates	121	25%
THC	76	16%
Test Cup	3	1%
Benzodiazepines	5	1%
Amphetamines	1	0%
OCC Test	2	0%
Alcohol	101	21%
Other	37	8%
Total	484	100%

GRADUATED SANCTIONS BY FIELD OFFICE

	<u>Sanction Number</u>	<u>Sanction Percent</u>	<u>Drug Related Sanction Number</u>
Region 1 Quincy	239	13%	42
Region 2 Mattapan	118	6%	18
Region 4 Worcester	195	11%	67
Region 5 Springfield	381	21%	98
Region 6 Lawrence	146	8%	86
Region 7 Brockton	193	10%	68
Region 8 New Bedford	446	24%	96
Region 9 Framingham	127	7%	9
Total	1845	100%	484

There were a total of [2,651](#) violations reported in 2011 (*there can be as many violations as required per sanction*). The table below breaks down these violations by *type*.



GRADUATED SANCTION VIOLATIONS BY TYPE

	<u>Violation Count</u>	<u>Violation Percent</u>
High- Defaulting court	5	0%
High- New arrests or convictions for some misdemeanor property crimes	24	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor person crimes	12	1%
High- New arrests or convictions for felony crimes	40	2%
High- Restraining order issued/violation	11	0%
High- Absconding/escape from custody	13	1%
High- Resisting parole arrest	1	0%
High- Failure to comply with imposed sanction	37	1%
High- Failure to report to initial interview after release (without acceptable excuse)	5	0%
High- Failure to inform PO of arrest(s)	2	0%
High- Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity	24	1%
High- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission while in a special supervision Program	2	0%
High- Possession or use of a dangerous or deadly weapon	4	0%
High- Possessing drug paraphernalia suggestive of manufacturing drugs	7	0%
High- Failure to complete or participate in batterer's counseling or comply with treatment	10	0%
High- Prohibited contact with victim, victim's family or witness(es)	6	0%
High- Failure to report to Regional Office as instructed by PO/PS	20	1%
High- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use- critical level	83	3%
High- Irresponsible conduct	236	9%
Medium- New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor nonperson crimes	19	1%
Medium- Failure to report as instructed by Parole Supervisor or Parole Officer	22	1%
Medium- Failure to be available for supervision or consistently fails to follow the directive related to Conditions	40	2%
Medium- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	12	1%
Medium- Associating with persons with criminal records	83	3%
Medium- Failure to have receiving state agency sign travel permit	1	0%
Medium- Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission and a travel permit	1	0%
Medium- Failure to participate in or complete any program that is a special condition	177	7%
Medium- Failure to be tested for drugs/alcohol as instructed	30	1%
Medium- Failure to take prescribed drugs	3	0%



Graduated Sanction Violations by Type (cont.)	<u>Violation Count</u>	<u>Violation Percent</u>
Medium- Multiple positive drug tests/drug/alcohol use	76	3%
Medium- Irresponsible conduct	162	6%
Low- Defaulting court	2	0%
Low- Failure to notify PO of stop/contact with law enforcement officer	25	1%
Low- Harassment or inappropriate language directed to parole staff	5	0%
Low- Lying to PO	67	3%
Low- Failure to pay supervision fee	648	24%
Low- Failure to make support payments	17	1%
Low- Failure to inform PO of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	32	1%
Low- Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	223	8%
Low- Possession of drug paraphernalia suggestive of personal use	5	0%
Low- Failure to comply with curfew	36	1%
Low- Positive drug test/drug/alcohol use	294	11%
Low- Irresponsible conduct	129	5%
Total	2651	100%

In total, there were 2,394 actions taken against parolees in 2011 (*there can be up to 3 actions taken per sanction*). These actions are taken by either the parole officer, parole supervisor or parole board member (*by an escalated process*). Outlined below you can see that in 2011, 1,061 (44%) of these actions were taken by a parole officer, 1,292 (54%) by a parole supervisor and 41 (2%) by a parole board member.

GRADUATED SANCTION ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE OFFICER

	<u>Action Count</u>	<u>Action Percent</u>
Attend employment counselor/employment services	39	4%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	21	2%
Attend OCC level II	3	0%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	50	5%
Warning ticket	784	73%
Increase urine testing	37	3%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	40	4%
Curfew up to 14 days	28	3%
Assessment by substance abuse coordinator	21	2%



Graduated Sanction Actions Taken by Parole Officer (cont.)	<u>Action Count</u>	<u>Action Percent</u>
Attend AA/NA	19	2%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	19	2%
Total	1061	100%

GRADUATED SANCTION ACTIONS TAKEN BY PAROLE SUPERVISOR

	<u>Action Count</u>	<u>Action Percent</u>
Attend employment counselor/employment services	25	2%
Attend other evaluation or counseling	13	1%
Attend OCC level II	3	0%
Attend OCC level III (without ELMO)	33	3%
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with PO, PS & parolee)	383	30%
Increase level of supervision (formal change in level)	1	0%
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	17	1%
Community service (through OCC)	23	2%
Detain for hearing in custody with treatment recommendation	11	1%
Warning ticket	216	17%
Attend residential treatment	24	2%
Halfway back up to 90 days	3	0%
Hearing on the street	9	1%
Detain for hearing in custody	436	34%
Hampden County HOPE Program	6	0%
Curfew up to 30 days	12	1%
Increase urine testing	29	2%
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	13	1%
Curfew up to 14 days	1	0%
Assessment by substance abuse coordinator	16	1%
Attend AA/NA	4	0%
Attend outpatient drug treatment	14	1%
Total	1292	100%



GRADUATED SANCTION ACTIONS TAKEN BY BOARD MEMBER

	<u>Action Count</u>	<u>Action Percent</u>
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with PO, PS & parolee)	1	2.5%
Warning ticket	1	2.5%
Curfew up to 30 days	1	2.5%
Electronic monitoring more than 30 days	3	7%
Formal warning from the Board (90 day duration)	7	17%
Final warning from the Board (180 day duration)	11	27%
OCC level IV	1	2.5%
Other sanction(s) or intervention(s) by Board	16	39%
Total	41	100%

VII. SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTING BY REGION

An important part of the Parole Board's community supervision strategy is the ability to conduct substance abuse testing. Parole officers use portable substance abuse testing kits which allow them immediate access to test results. This type of testing not only provides parole officers with an effective supervisory tool, but also has a deterrent effect on parolees who know if they violate the conditions of their parole by using alcohol and/or illicit drugs it will be quickly detected.

During 2011, parole officers conducted [118,310](#) drug tests (per specimen). These tests consisted of the following drug test types: cocaine, orallab test cup, teststik, oxycodone, opiates, THC, onsite test cup, benzodiazepines, amphetamines, OCC test, alcohol and residential program tests.

A regional breakdown of the substance abuse testing appears in the following table.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTS BY REGIONAL OFFICE

	<u>Number of Tests</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Region 1 Quincy	27,803	24%
Region 2 Mattapan	9,773	8%
Region 4 Worcester	8,871	8%
Region 5 Springfield	21,719	18%
Region 6 Lawrence	12,395	10%
Region 7 Brockton	12,846	11%



Substance Abuse Tests by Regional Office (cont.)	<i><u>Number of Tests</u></i>	<i><u>Percent</u></i>
Region 8 New Bedford	20,180	17%
Region 9 Framingham	4,723	4%
Total	118,310	100%

VIII. GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) AND ELECTRONIC MONITORING (ELMO)

Another key supervision strategy the Parole Board has is the ability to monitor parolees through the use of such tools as [GPS](#) or an [ELMO bracelet](#).

[GPS](#) allows the Parole Board to actively track the whereabouts of any given parolee at any point in time during the supervision period. GPS also allows the Parole Board to set up “exclusion zones” for the parolee. An exclusion zone is the area in or around a particular address that, if entered by the parolee, will immediately alert parole as to the violation. This area will typically be an area set to minimize a parolee’s contact with children, including but not limited to playgrounds, parks and schools.

There are three ways onto which a parolee can be mandated to GPS for their parole supervision period:

- o a Board vote,
- o on parole for a sex offense, and/or
- o on parole for a non-sex offense, but is required to register with the Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB) for a prior sex offense and is classified by SORB as a Level 3 or unclassified sex offender. If parolee is classified by SORB as a Level 1 or 2 sex offender then GPS would require a Board vote.

In 2011, [125](#) parolees were activated to GPS as a condition of their parole supervision period. The table below examines the number of parolees activated to GPS regionally.

PAROLEES ACTIVATED TO GPS BY REGIONAL OFFICE

	<i><u>Parolees Activated to GPS in 2011</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	12
Region 2 Mattapan	8
Region 4 Worcester	12
Region 5 Springfield	34



Parolees Activated to GPS by Regional Office (cont.)	<i><u>Parolees Activated to GPS in 2011</u></i>
Region 6 Lawrence	9
Region 7 Brockton	9
Region 8 New Bedford	36
Region 9 Framingham	5
Total	125

An **ELMO bracelet** is a monitoring device that can be attached to a parolee's ankle. There is a separate unit set up in the parolee's home that will work with the bracelet to detect when the parolee is in the home. This type of supervision is more passive compared to the GPS and is mostly used by the Parole Board to keep an eye on curfew conditions.

There are two ways onto which a parolee can be mandated to an ELMO bracelet for their parole supervision period:

- o a Board vote, and/or
- o by a Parole Supervisor for Graduated Sanctions (up to 2 months).

In 2011, **35** parolees were activated to ELMO as a condition of their parole supervision. The Springfield office activated the highest amount of parolees to ELMO in 2011 with **15**. The following table will outline the number of parolees activated to ELMO for each regional office.

PAROLEES ACTIVATED TO ELMO BY REGIONAL OFFICE

	<i><u>Parolees Activated to ELMO in 2011</u></i>
Region 1 Quincy	3
Region 2 Mattapan	2
Region 4 Worcester	2
Region 5 Springfield	15
Region 6 Lawrence	4
Region 7 Brockton	1
Region 8 New Bedford	7
Region 9 Framingham	1



Parolees Activated to ELMO by Regional Office (cont.)	<i><u>Parolees Activated to ELMO in 2011</u></i>
Total	35



SECTION FIVE: INTERSTATE COMPACT

I. INTERSTATE COMPACT OVERVIEW

The Interstate Compact coordinates the interstate transfer of parolees entering or leaving the state and oversees an active caseload of Massachusetts parolees residing out of state under the Interstate Compact. This unit of parole also manages all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deportation warrants.

At the end of 2011, there were 220 commitments under the Interstate Compact Unit. In addition, there were 143 commitments **released** through the Interstate Compact and another 199 offenders **discharged** from parole via Interstate Compact during 2011.

II. INTERSTATE COMPACT CLOSURES AND RELEASES

CLOSURES

During 2011, 199 Massachusetts commitments that were supervised in other states had their cases successfully closed. In addition, 132 commitments from other states that were supervised in Massachusetts had their cases successfully closed.

RELEASES

In 2011, there were 143 commitments from Massachusetts released to the Interstate Compact to be supervised by other states or transferred to other types of custody. Of these cases:

- 40 were released to be supervised by another state's parole agency
- 27 were released to a federal or another state's warrant
- 76 were released to ICE

Also during 2011, there were 112 commitments from other states released to Massachusetts for parole supervision. The following table will provide a breakdown of these out of state cases released to Massachusetts by regional office.

OUT OF STATE CASES RELEASED TO MA BY REGIONAL OFFICE

	<u><i>Out of State Cases Released to MA</i></u>
Region 1 Quincy	9
Region 2 Mattapan	9



Out of State Cases Released to MA by Regional Office (cont.)	<u><i>Out of State Cases Released to MA</i></u>
Region 4 Worcester	13
Region 5 Springfield	24
Region 6 Lawrence	27
Region 7 Brockton	6
Region 8 New Bedford	15
Region 9 Framingham	9
Total	112

III. INTERSTATE COMPACT SUPERVISION INVESTIGATIONS

In 2011, Massachusetts **received 195** requests from other states to assume parole supervision of their offender. The table below indicates which states (and number) these requests came from.

Alabama	1	Montana	1
Arizona	2	Nevada	3
California	1	New Hampshire	56
Colorado	9	New Jersey	15
Connecticut	15	New York	26
Delaware	1	North Carolina	3
Florida	5	Ohio	1
Georgia	5	Pennsylvania	2
Idaho	1	Puerto Rico	2
Illinois	2	Rhode Island	12
Indiana	2	Texas	1
Kentucky	1	Vermont	13
Louisiana	1	Virginia	2
Michigan	1	Washington	1
Mississippi	1	Wisconsin	5
Missouri	4		

Of the above 195 requests:

- 107 (55%) were approved by the Massachusetts Parole Board
- 88 (45%) were denied by the Massachusetts Parole Board



In 2011, Massachusetts **sent out 65** transfer requests to other states. In this instance the Massachusetts Parole Board is requesting that another state assume or initiate the parole supervision of a Massachusetts offender. The table below indicates which states (and number) these requests were sent to.

Connecticut	4	New York	19
Florida	6	North Carolina	1
Georgia	2	Ohio	1
Maine	1	Pennsylvania	3
Mississippi	2	Puerto Rico	1
Missouri	1	Rhode Island	10
Nevada	1	Vermont	1
New Hampshire	5	Virginia	1
New Jersey	6		

Of the above 65 transfer requests sent out by the Massachusetts Parole Board:

- 40 (62%) were approved by other states
- 25 (38%) were denied by other states



SECTION SIX: WARRANTS

I. BREAKDOWN OF WARRANTS ISSUED IN 2011

In 2011, a total of 2,527 warrants were issued by the Parole Board. The table below breaks down these warrants by type.

WARRANTS ISSUED BY TYPE

	<u>Warrants Issued</u>	<u>Percent Issued</u>
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (15 Day)	1291	51%
(WTC) Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day)- <i>Compact Warrant</i>	5	0%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody	1131	45%
(WPC) Warrant for Permanent Custody- <i>Compact Warrant</i>	100	4%
Total	2527	100%

The first two types of warrants listed in the table above, Warrant for Detainer Purposes (15 Day) and Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day) are considered by the Parole Board as “Warrants for Temporary Custody” or “WTC’s”. WTC’s are issued when a parole officer has reasonable belief that a parolee has lapsed or is about to lapse into criminal ways; or has associated or is about to associate with criminal company; or that the parolee has violated the conditions of his or her parole. The parole officer may then, with the consent of a parole supervisor or other superior officer, issue a warrant for the temporary custody of the parolee. A WTC authorizes the detention of the parolee for a maximum time period of 15 days (60 days for the Compact Warrant). The issuance of a WTC does not interrupt the parolee’s sentence.

The last two types of warrants listed in the above table are “Warrants for Permanent Custody” or “WPC’s”. A WPC ordering imprisonment of the parolee may issue upon a finding that there exists probable cause to believe that the parolee has violated one or more conditions of parole. The parolee’s supervision status upon issuance of a WPC and the underlying sentence resumes again upon service of the warrant. A WPC can only be issued by a Parole Board member, or in emergency situations, by the Chair’s designee.

With a Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60 Day) and Warrant for Permanent Custody- Compact Warrant, the Parole Board is authorized to issue and serve a warrant to detain parolees whom the Parole Board is supervising under the Interstate Compact.



II. WARRANTS ISSUED BY REGIONAL OFFICE LOCATION

The chart below will outline the total number of warrants issued in 2011 by *location*. [18%](#) of the total warrants issued were by the Quincy Regional Office, followed by [17%](#) being issued by the Springfield Regional Office.

WARRANTS ISSUED BY REGIONAL OFFICE

	<u><i>Warrants Issued</i></u>	<u><i>Percent Issued</i></u>
Region 1 Quincy	447	18%
Region 2 Mattapan	211	8%
Region 4 Worcester	200	8%
Region 5 Springfield	432	17%
Region 6 Lawrence	299	12%
Region 7 Brockton	251	10%
Region 8 New Bedford	285	11%
Region 9 Framingham	153	6%
Interstate Compact	247	10%
Other Locations	2	0%
Total	2527	100%



SECTION SEVEN: WARRANT & APPREHENSION UNIT

I. WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT (WAU) OVERVIEW

The primary function of the WAU is assisting parole regional offices in locating and arresting parole violators and returning them to higher custody. In addition to conducting these fugitive operations, the WAU performs numerous other duties including:

- Entering, modifying and removing all Warrants for Temporary Custody (WTC) and Warrants for Permanent Custody (WPC) issued by the Parole Board into LEAPS (Law Enforcement Agencies Processing System)²
- Monitoring the LEAPS system and making immediate responses to all inquiring law enforcement agencies
- Arranging for the extradition of all Massachusetts parole violators arrested out of state
- Fugitive investigations
- Serving as the agency's after-hour duty section
- Providing security for all life sentence and victim access hearings in Central Office, Natick
- Maintaining a caseload for the whereabouts unknown warrant cases
- Supervising both in custody & out of state warrant caseloads
- Maintaining agency's *12 Most Wanted* list
- Entering statewide gang INTEL into SPIRIT

II. ARRESTS

In 2011, the WAU participated in the arrests of 126 parole violators, while transporting 88 parole violators to higher custody. In addition, the WAU participated in the arrests of 134 non-parolees.

III. EXTRADITIONS

In addition to fugitive investigations, the WAU has numerous other duties which include handling the extradition of parole violators being returned from other states. In 2011, the WAU supervised the extradition of 37 parole violators from around the United States and Puerto Rico. This involves dealing with the arresting states and ensuring that all legal extradition procedures are being followed.

² LEAPS is a statewide computerized information system established as a service to all criminal justice agencies- local, state and federal. The goal of LEAPS is to help the criminal justice community perform its duties by providing and maintaining a computerized filing system of accurate and timely documented criminal justice information readily available to as many law enforcement agencies as possible.



IV. GUN SEIZURES

In 2011, the WAU participated in the seizure of 8 illegal guns across the Commonwealth. These seizures came as a result of the WAU participating in different task forces and operations throughout the year. Large quantities of drugs, cash and property were also seized by the WAU during these operations.

V. PARTNERSHIPS

The WAU has become an integral part of the Massachusetts law enforcement community. This is a direct result of the work done daily with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth. The WAU has developed particularly strong ties with the Boston Police Fugitive Unit (BPDFU), Massachusetts State Police Violent Fugitive Apprehension Section (VFAS), Federal Bureau of Investigation Southeast Major Gang Task Force (SEMGTF), United States Marshals Service as well as local police departments across the state.



SECTION EIGHT: VICTIM SERVICES

I. VICTIM SERVICES OVERVIEW

The Massachusetts Parole Board established the Victim Service Unit (VSU) to assist crime victims (or their surviving family members), enhance information provided to the Board and ensure victim rights throughout the parole process. Today, Victim Service Coordinators are located in Parole's Central Office and the eight Parole Regional Offices across the Commonwealth. Victim Service Coordinators provide services statewide to all CORI (Criminal Offender Record Information) certified victims, witnesses and family members of violent crimes whose offender becomes parole eligible, including but not limited to victims of homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, motor vehicle homicide and other violent crimes. In 2005, the Victim Service Unit was expanded and Victim Service Coordinators were assigned to Regional Reentry Centers to better assist victims in a community setting.

II. VSU VICTIM CONTACTS

Victim Service Coordinators provide services and referrals, including information on parole eligibility, the parole decision-making process, parole supervision information, notification of parole hearings (Victim Access Hearings and Life Sentence Hearings) and parole release decisions. Victim Service Coordinators also: assist in preparing Victim Impact Statements and/or testimony for the parole hearing; accompany victims and parent/guardian of minor aged victims and family members of homicide victims to parole hearings; request parole conditions that increase the safety and well-being of victims; offer referrals to criminal justice agencies and community-based service providers; respond to crisis intervention; and facilitate information on safety planning, as well as victim compensation.

These services provide victims (or their surviving family members) with a more comprehensive understanding of the parole process and the benefits of community supervision. The agency is constantly striving to improve the services provided to victims (or their surviving family members) in our overall effort to enhance operations, and subsequently improve public safety.

The topics presented below include: new cases opened regionally, total victims provided services each month, parole officer referrals to the VSU, victim notifications sent out and the total of Victim Access Hearings conducted.

III. NEW CASES BY MONTH

In 2011, Victim Service Coordinators opened up 444 new cases for processing. Below is an examination of these new cases opened by month. March had the most new cases opened with 60, followed by May with 45.



NEW VSU CASES OPENED BY MONTH

	<i><u>New Cases Opened</u></i>	<i><u>Percent Opened</u></i>
January	25	6%
February	34	8%
March	60	13%
April	44	10%
May	45	10%
June	35	8%
July	31	7%
August	37	8%
September	29	7%
October	34	8%
November	33	7%
December	37	8%
Total	444	100%

IV. NUMBER OF VICTIMS SERVED EACH MONTH

A total of 5,907 victims (including witnesses and victims' families) were provided services by the VSU in 2011. The chart below breaks down these clients served by month.

Number of Victims Served by Month in 2011

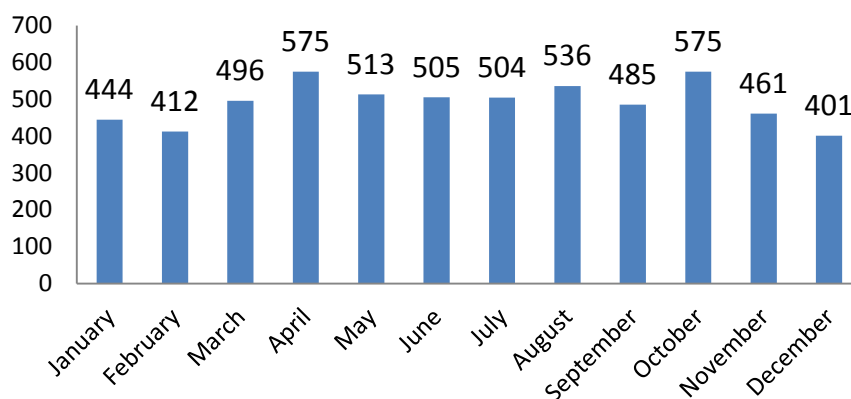


Figure 3



V. PAROLE OFFICER REFERRALS TO THE VSU

Parole officers play a vital role to the VSU as well. Parole officers can refer cases to the Victim Service Coordinator they feel have a victim attached to the crime, are CORI related and also in situations where restraining orders are involved. In 2011, parole officers made a total of 279 referrals to Victim Service Coordinators regionally. The next table highlights these referrals by regional office.

PAROLE OFFICER REFERRALS BY REGIONAL OFFICE

	<u><i>Number of PO Referrals</i></u>	<u><i>Percent Referred</i></u>
Region 1 Quincy	9	3%
Region 2 Mattapan	8	3%
Region 4 Worcester	11	4%
Region 5 Springfield	69	25%
Region 6 Lawrence	91	33%
Region 7 Brockton	32	11%
Region 8 New Bedford	43	15%
Region 9 Framingham	16	6%
Total	279	100%

VI. VICTIM NOTIFICATIONS

VSU staff are responsible for follow-up client notification including notice of: parole hearing dates, parole hearing results, parole release and other parole related information. The VSU is also responsible for client notifications related to public hearings conducted for life sentences and sentence commutations. In 2011, a total of 16,555 victim notifications were sent out by VSU staff.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS SENT BY MONTH

	<u><i>Number of Notifications Sent</i></u>	<u><i>Percent Sent</i></u>
January	1132	7%
February	1198	7%
March	1542	9%
April	1269	8%



Number of Notifications Sent by Month (cont.)	<i><u>Number of Notifications Sent</u></i>	<i><u>Percent Sent</u></i>
May	1397	8%
June	1565	10%
July	1365	8%
August	1499	9%
September	1469	9%
October	1439	9%
November	1286	8%
December	1394	8%
Total	16555	100%

VII. VICTIM SERVICES AT HEARINGS

The VSU also assists victims (and families of victims) of crime during different types of Parole Board hearings. These hearings are also referred to as “Victim Access Hearings” or “VAH”.

Specifically, the four types of Victim Access Hearings a Victim Service Coordinator would assist in are:

- Type A: Offense resulted in death
- Type B: Offense was either violent or sexual in nature
- County: County sentences; hearings held in Houses of Correction
- Life Sentence Hearings: Life sentenced inmates eligible for parole at 15 years

In 2011, the VSU provided services to victims (or families) in:

- 39 Type A Victim Access Hearings
- 48 Type B Victim Access Hearings
- 93 County Hearings
- 110 Life Sentence Hearings

In total, the VSU participated in 290³ Victim Access Hearings with a total of 570 victim-related individuals attending these hearings.

³ These 290 Victim Access Hearings are counted as part of the overall hearings total referred to in the Transitional Services section of this report.



SECTION NINE: PROGRAMS

I. SUBSTANCE ABUSE COORDINATOR (SAC) INITIATIVE OVERVIEW

The Parole Board's Substance Abuse Coordinator program, a collaborative initiative between parole and the Department of Public Health's (DPH) Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS), started in April of 2005. In 2011, there were eight full-time Substance Abuse Coordinators (SAC's), from licensed DPH service vendors (SPAN, Spectrum, Spectra/CSO, TEAM Coordinating Agency, High Point and Advocates, Inc.) placed and working at each of parole's Regional Reentry Centers. Some of the basic duties of the SAC are intake, triage and referral functions, providing outreach to service providers and DPH, and to also track and monitor the progress of clients and treatment providers. The SAC's services target parolees as well as ex-offenders to assist in their reentry to communities across the state.

II. SAC SERVICE AND DISCHARGE NUMBERS

1,172 clients were seen by an SAC in 2011. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *intake*.

Gender:

- Male: **1042 (89%)**
- Female: **130 (11%)**

Age:

- 18 to 20: **66 (6%)**
- 21 to 29: **450 (39%)**
- 30 to 39: **339 (29%)**
- 40 to 49: **227 (19%)**
- 50 to 59: **72 (6%)**
- Greater than 59: **12 (1%)**
- Unknown: **6 (0%)**

Race:

- White: **718 (61%)**
- Black: **182 (16%)**
- Hispanic: **244 (21%)**
- Asian: **6 (0%)**
- Multi-Racial: **19 (2%)**
- Other (unknown): **3 (0%)**



Marital Status:

- Never Married: 734 (63%)
- Married: 120 (10%)
- Divorced: 103 (9%)
- Separated: 55 (5%)
- Widowed: 5 (0%)
- Significant Partnership Relationship: 111 (9%)
- Unknown: 44 (4%)

Education Level:

- Some Schooling: 59 (5%)
- Some High School: 278 (24%)
- High School Diploma/GED: 620 (53%)
- Some College: 150 (13%)
- Associate's Degree: 19 (1%)
- College Degree or Higher: 17 (2%)
- Other Credentials: 10 (1%)
- Unknown: 19 (1%)

Employment Status at Admission:

- Employed: 164 (14%)
- Not Employed: 997 (85%)
- Other: 5 (0%)
- Unknown: 6 (1%)

Health Insurance Status:

- Has Insurance: 790 (67%)
- No Insurance: 382 (33%)

Primary Substance:

- Alcohol: 349 (30%)
- Cocaine: 86 (7%)
- Crack: 50 (4%)
- Marijuana: 251 (22%)
- Heroin: 315 (27%)
- Other Opiates: 25 (2%)
- Benzodiazepines: 7 (1%)
- Oxycodone: 85 (7%)
- Unknown: 4 (0%)



The chart below highlights the reported top 8 substances of abuse.

Primary Substance Abuse Reported, 2011

■ Alcohol ■ Cocaine ■ Crack
■ Marijuana ■ Heroin ■ Other Opiates
■ Benzodiazepines ■ Oxycodone

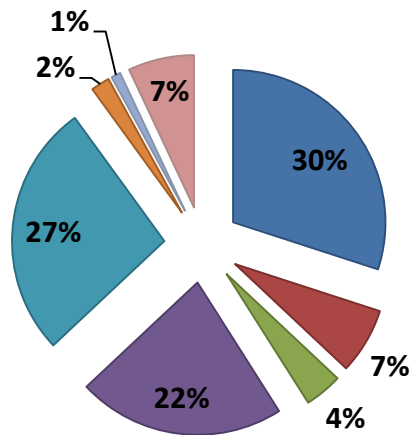


Figure 4

886 clients were discharged by an SAC in 2011. Below is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured at *discharge*.

Reason for Discharge:

- Relapse: **14 (2%)**
- Incarcerated: **49 (5%)**
- Dropped Out: **5 (1%)**
- Completed: **686 (77%)**
- Parole Technical Violation: **79 (9%)**
- Other/Unknown: **53 (6%)**

Client Referred to Self-Help:

- Yes: **620 (70%)**
- No: **244 (28%)**
- Unknown: **22 (2%)**



Employment Status at Discharge:

- Working Full-Time: **317 (36%)**
- Working Part-Time: **89 (10%)**
- Unemployed (Looking): **219 (25%)**
- Unemployed (Not Looking): **44 (5%)**
- Not in Labor Force (Student): **11 (1%)**
- Not in Labor Force (Disabled): **64 (7%)**
- Not in Labor Force (Other): **11 (1%)**
- Not in Labor Force (Incarcerated): **49 (6%)**
- Missing/Unknown: **82 (9%)**

III. SAC PROGRAM CONCLUSION/TRENDS FOR 2011

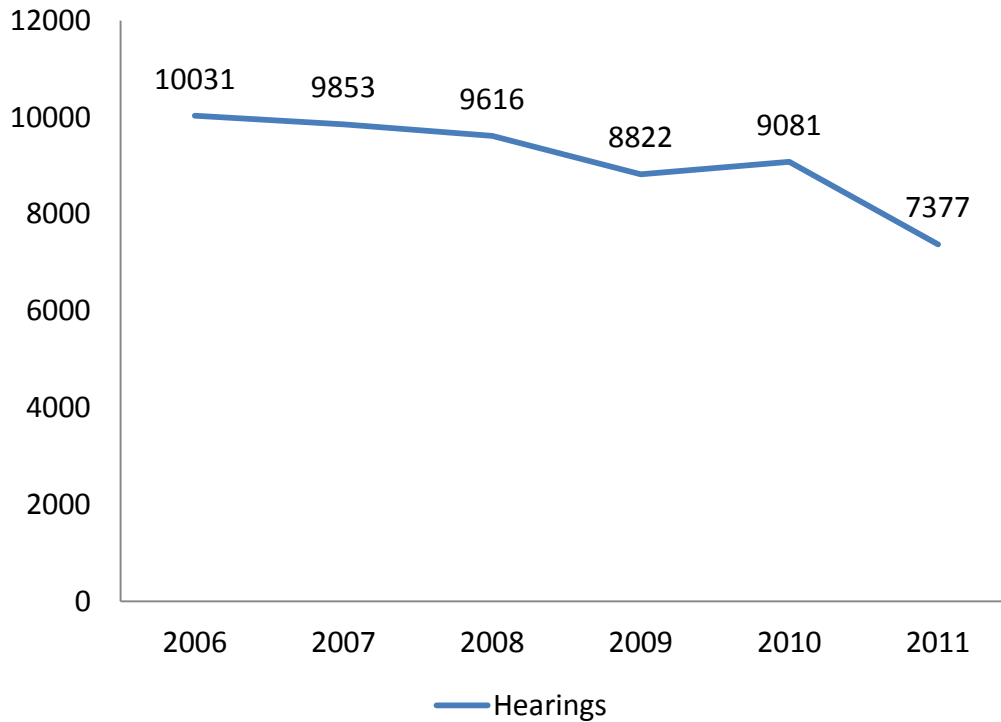
- 77% of clients completed services with their Substance Abuse Coordinator
- 5% re-incarceration rate
- 70% of all clients were referred to self-help therapy
- 46% of clients were working either full or part-time at discharge
- High percentage of females accessing substance abuse services (11%)
- Alcohol (30%), followed by heroin (27%) and marijuana (22%) respectively, were the highest reported substances of abuse



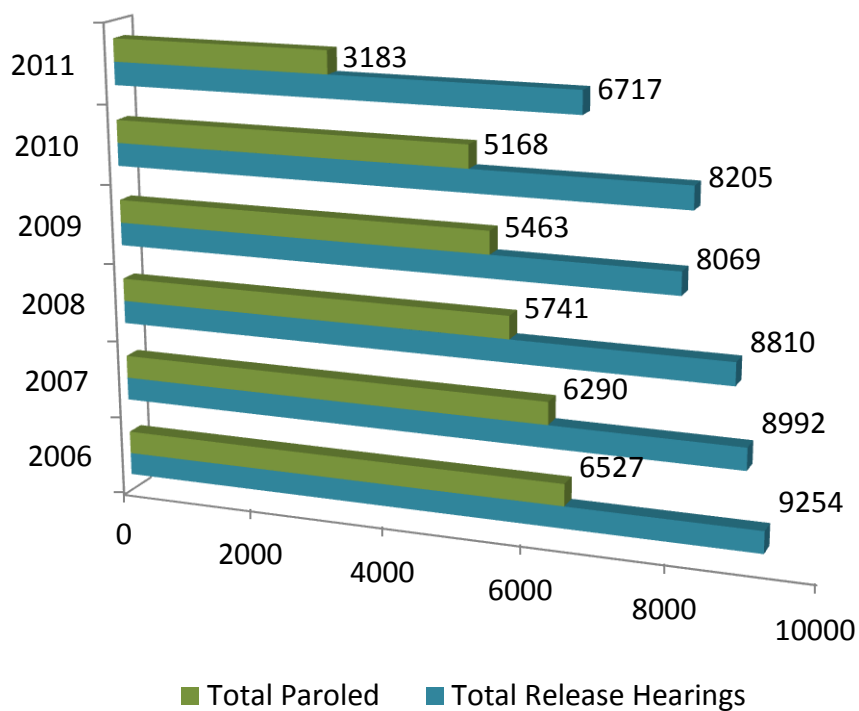
SECTION TEN: SIX-YEAR TRENDS (2006-2011)

I. HEARING TRENDS

Total Release, Revocation and Rescission Hearings by Year (Figure 5)

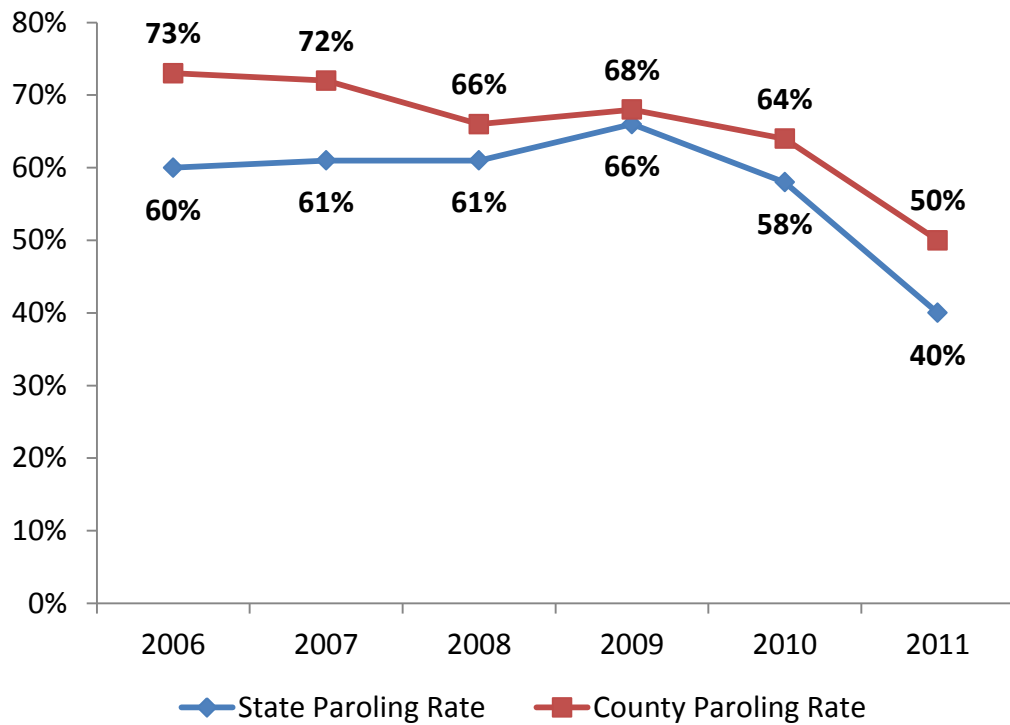


Total State and County Release Hearings Held and Paroles Granted to State and County Inmates (Figure 6)

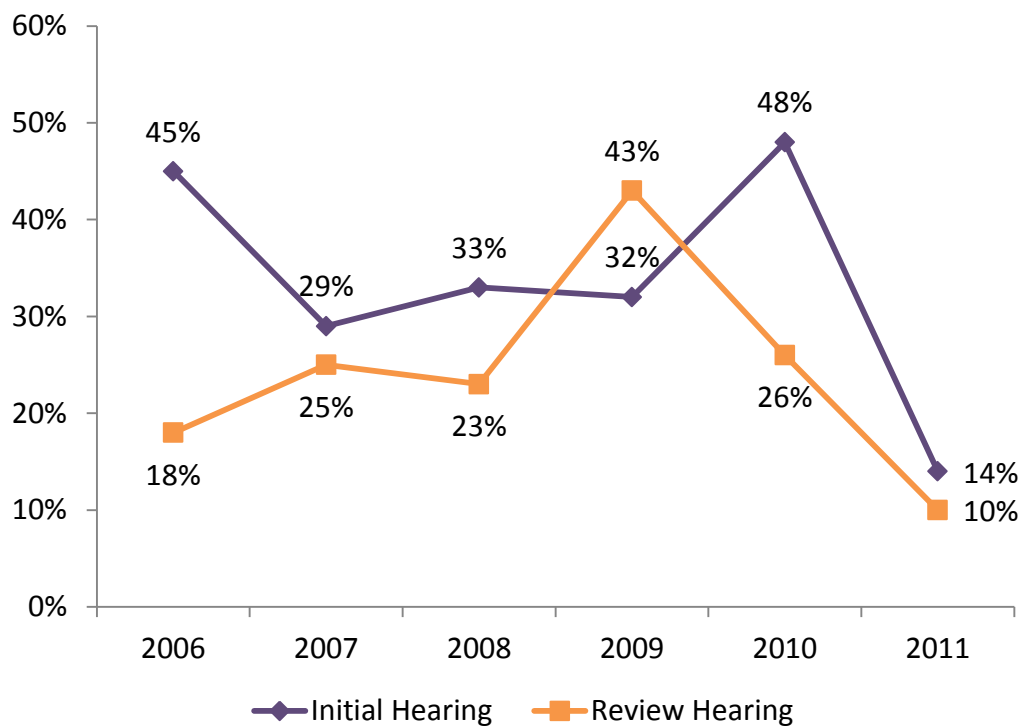




Comparison of State and County Paroling Rates for Release Hearings (Figure 7)



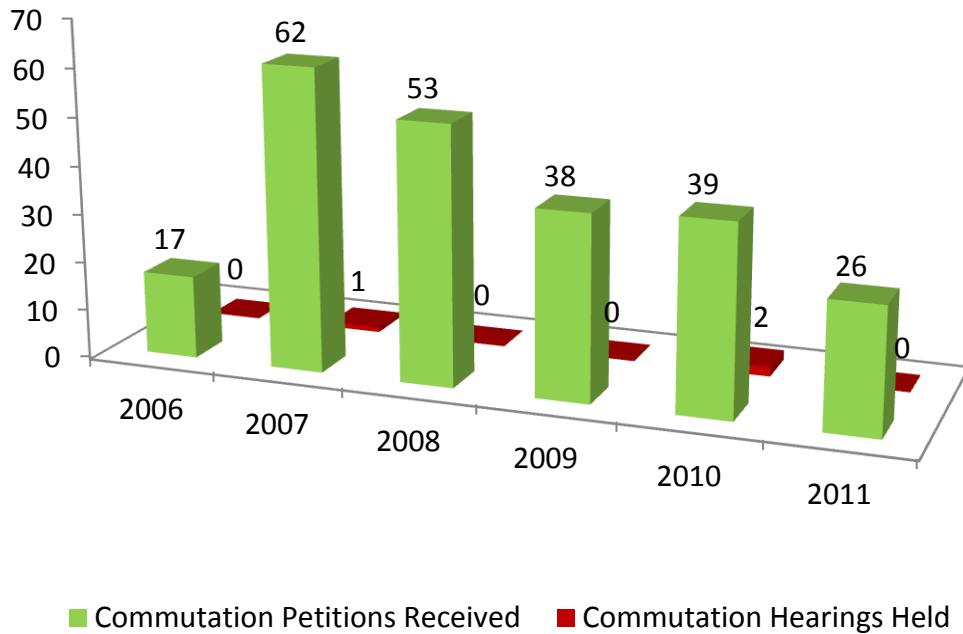
Comparison of Initial and Review Life Sentence Hearing Paroling Rates (Figure 8)



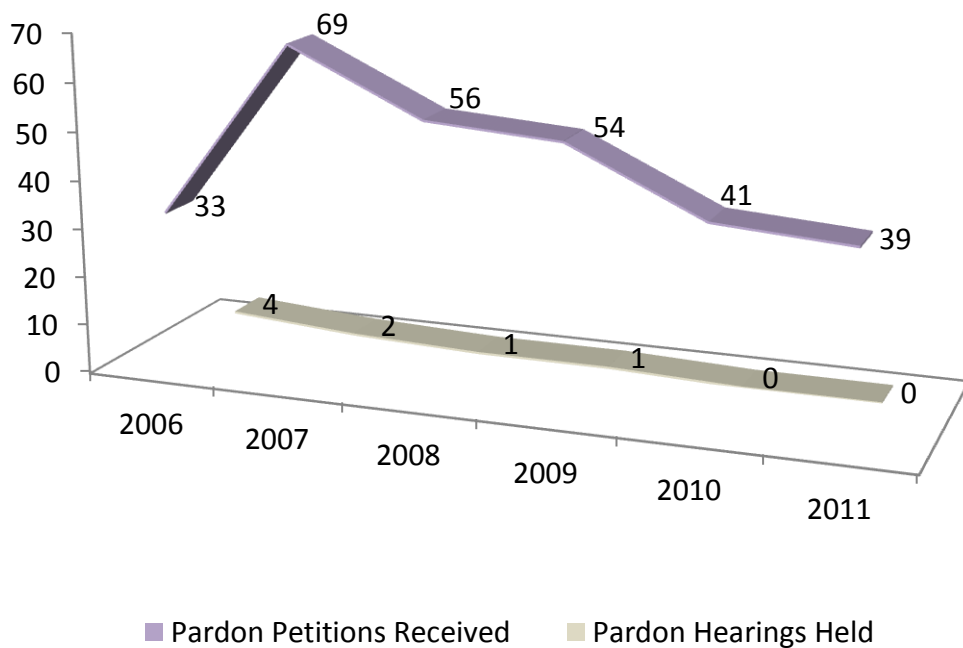


II. EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY TRENDS

Commutation Petitions Received and Commutation Hearings Held (Figure 9)



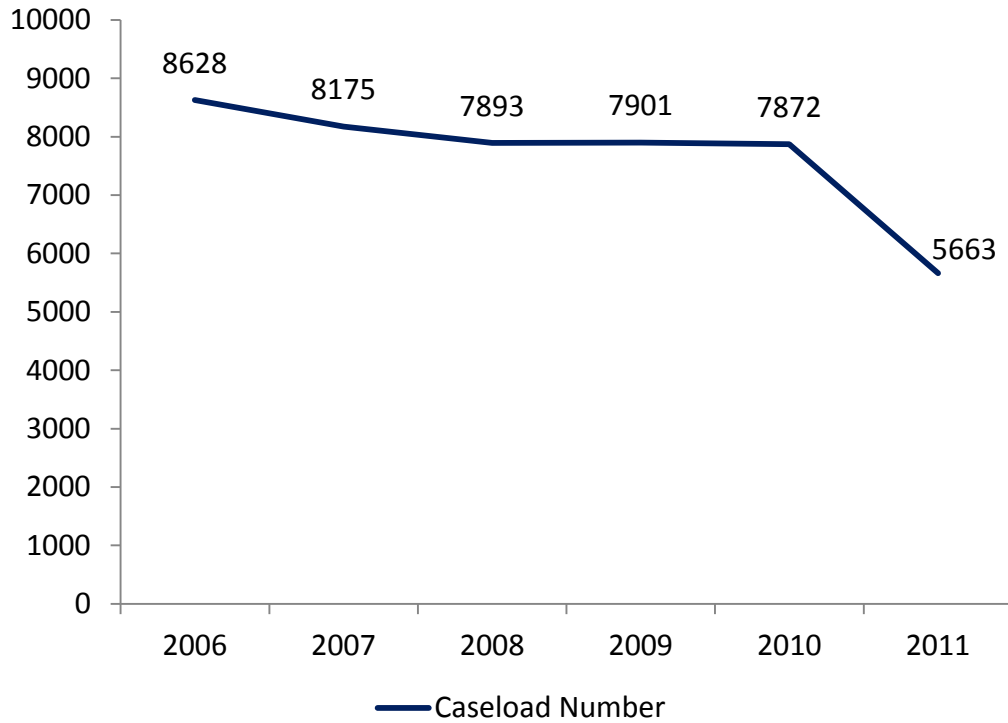
Pardon Petitions Received and Pardon Hearings Held (Figure 10)



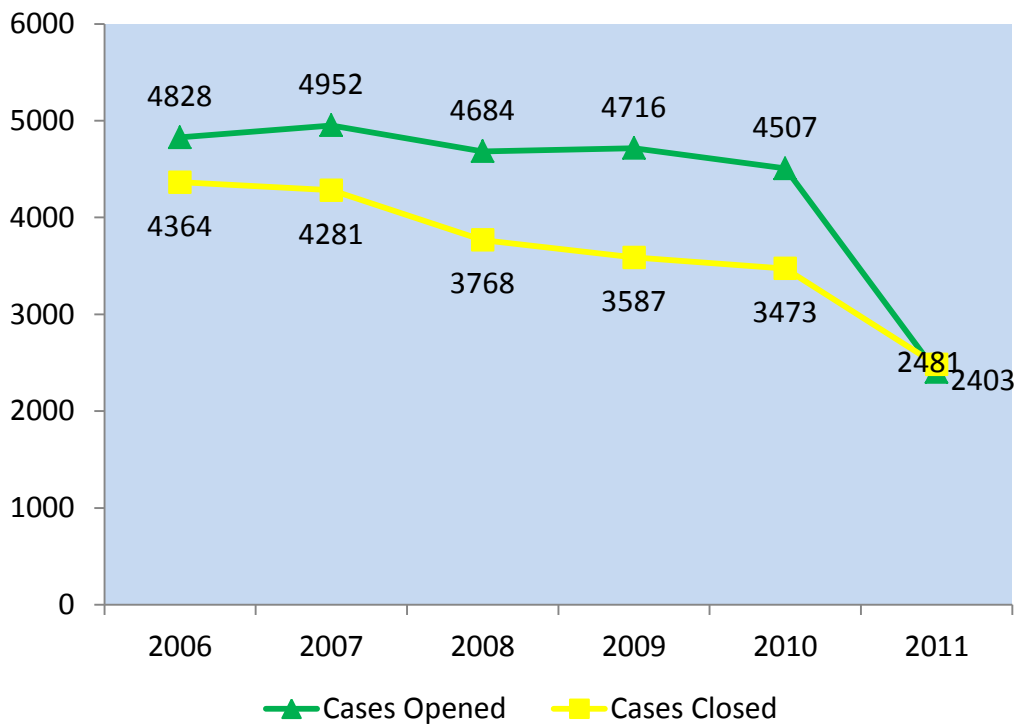


III. SUPERVISION TRENDS

Annual Parole Caseload (Figure 11)

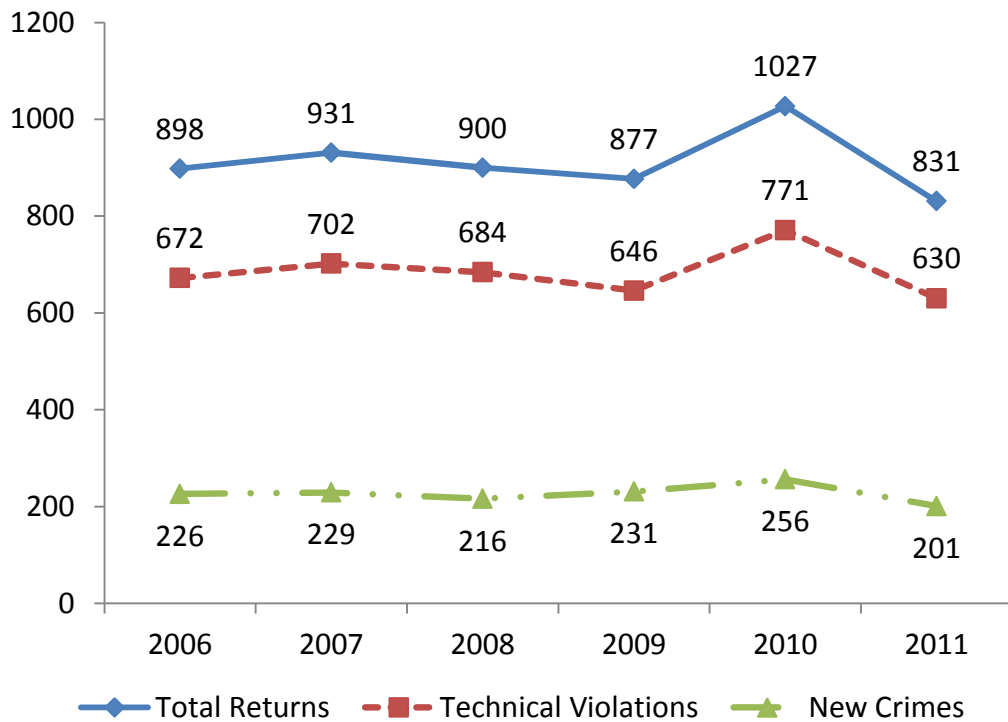


Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Cases Opened and Cases Closed (Figure 12)



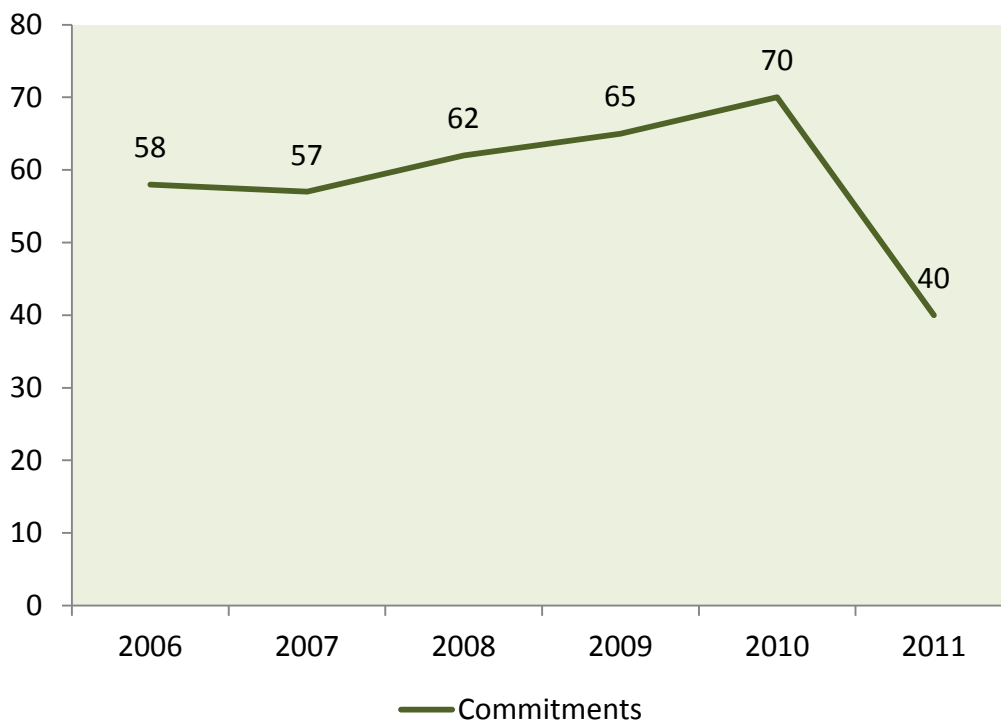


Community Supervision Caseload Activity: Revocations (Figure 13)



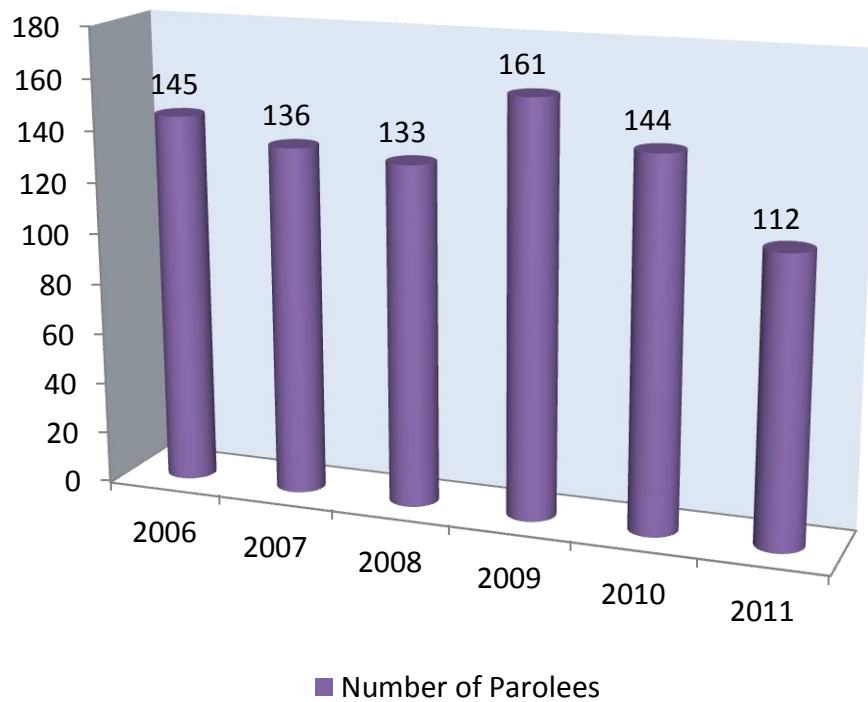
IV. INTERSTATE COMPACT TRENDS

Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to Supervision in Other States (Figure 14)

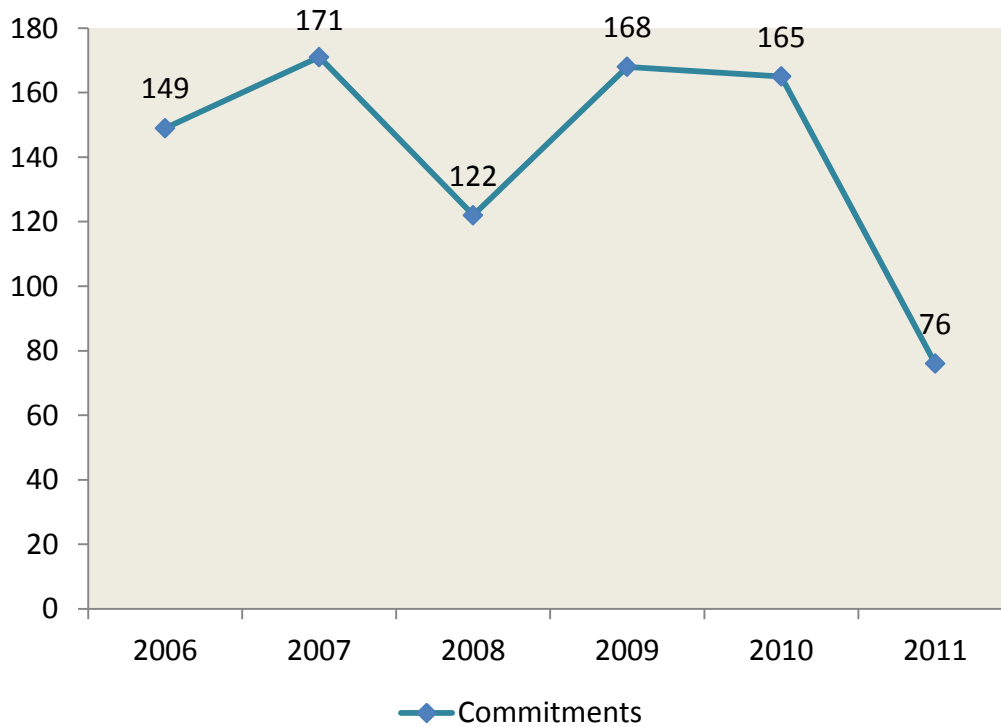




Interstate Compact: Out of State Parolees Released to Massachusetts Supervision (Figure 15)



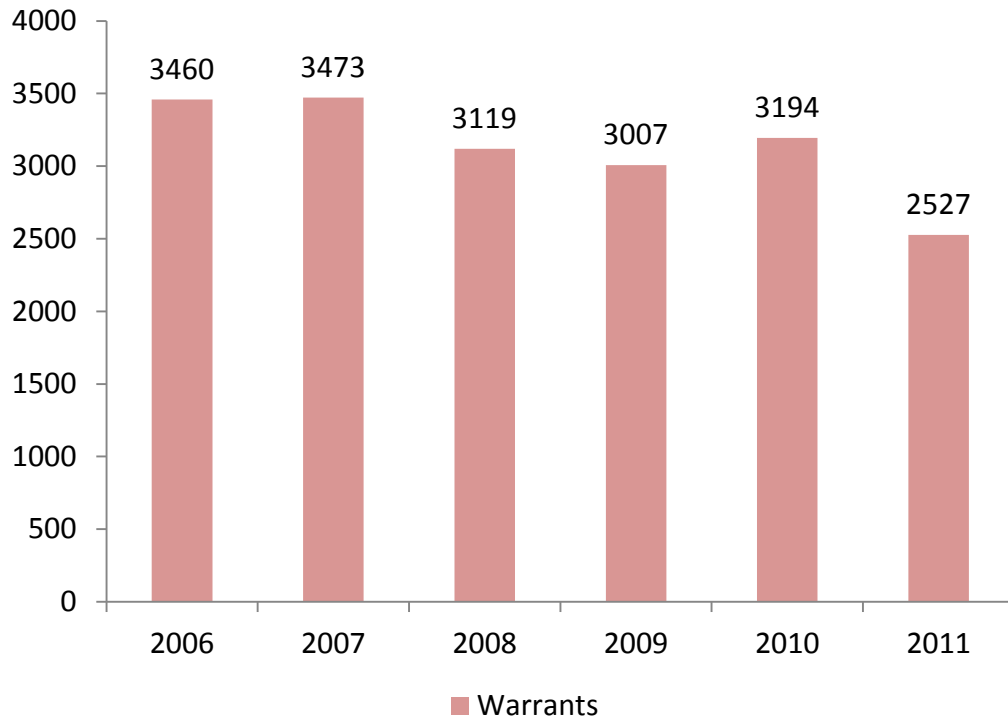
Interstate Compact: Massachusetts Commitments Released to ICE (Figure 16)





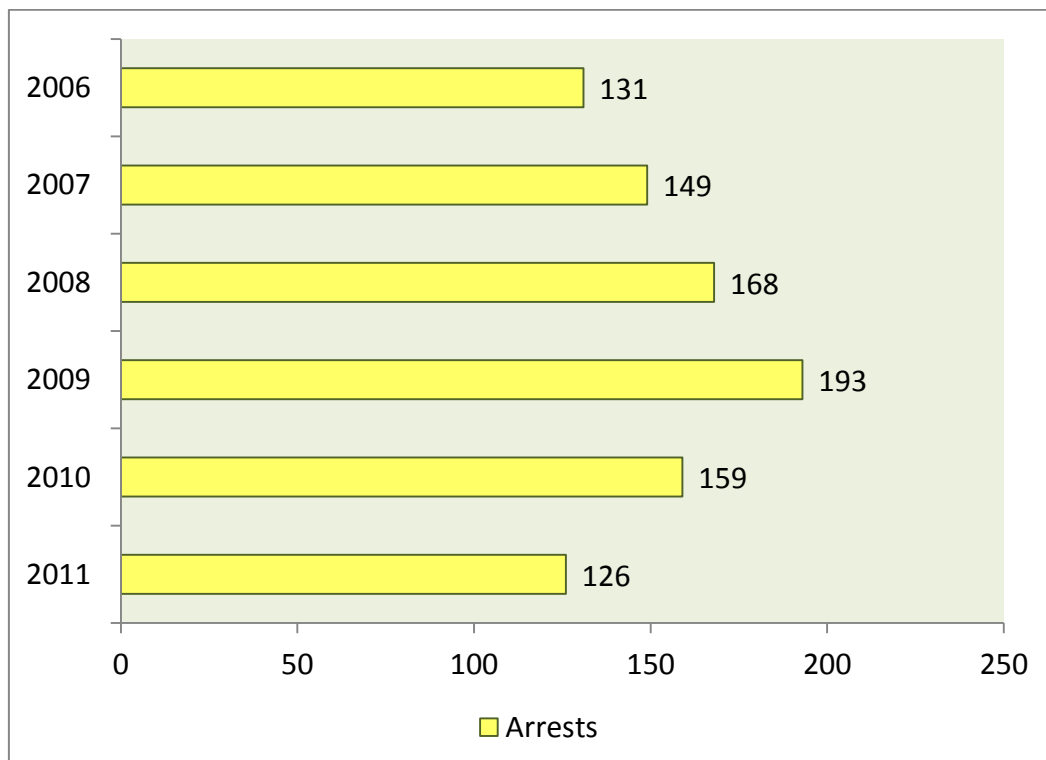
V. WARRANTS ISSUED TREND

Warrants Issued by the Parole Board (Figure 17)



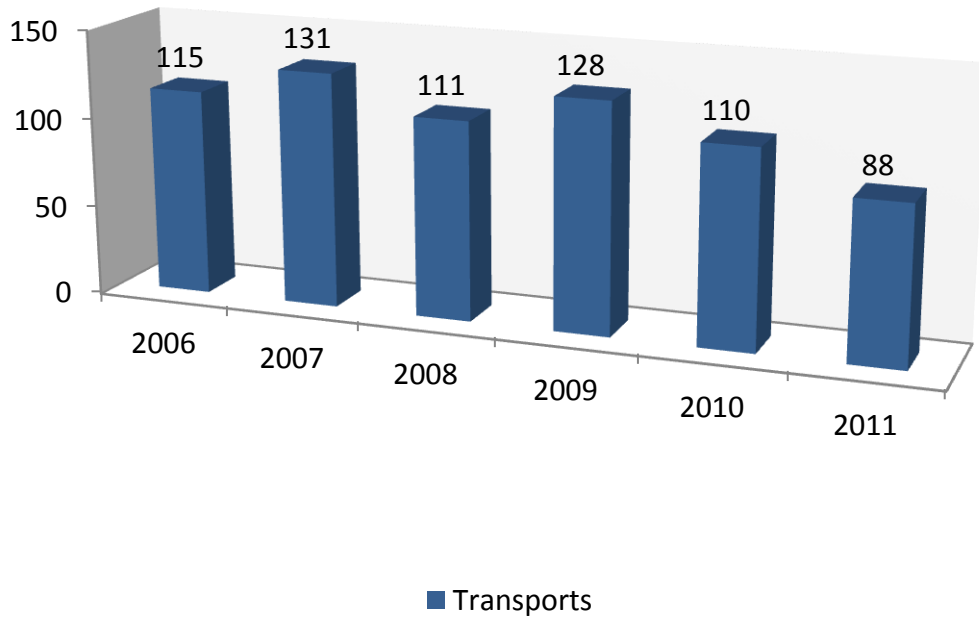
VI. WARRANT AND APPREHENSION UNIT (WAU) TRENDS

WAU Arrests of Parole Violators (Figure 18)



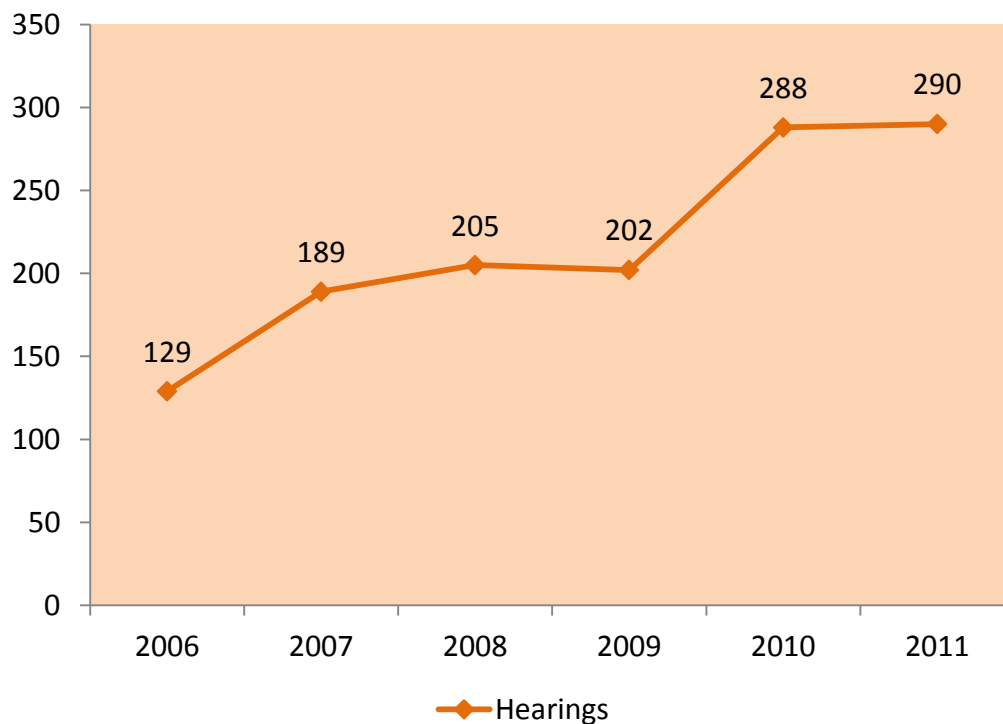


WAU Transports of Parole Violators to Higher Custody (Figure 19)



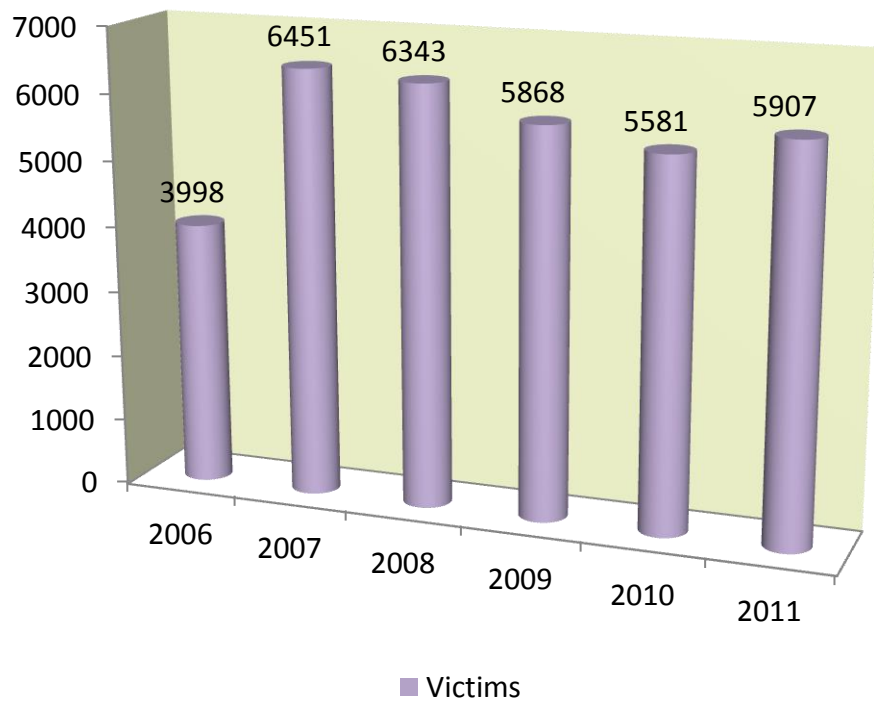
VII. VICTIM SERVICE UNIT (VSU) TRENDS

Victim Access Hearings Held (Figure 20)



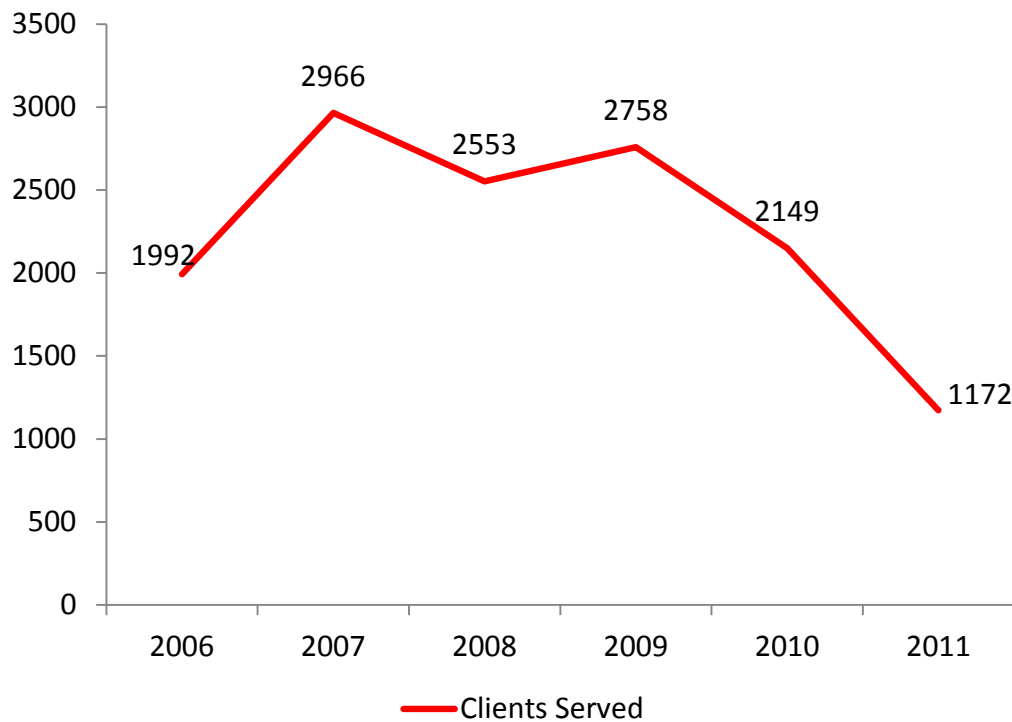


Number of Victims Provided Services by the VSU (Figure 21)



VIII. SUBSTANCE ABUSE COORDINATOR (SAC) PROGRAM TRENDS

Number of Clients Served by Substance Abuse Coordinators (Figure 22)



COMMITTED TO PUBLIC SAFETY

